

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

**Inside information**  
A Polish dissident, who prefers to go on trial rather than accept freedom outside Poland, makes an impassioned appeal from prison

**Butterfly mind**  
Geraldine Norman talks to Tim Clifford, in charge of Manchester City Art Galleries, who will take over as director of the National Gallery of Scotland in the autumn



**Sticky wicket**  
John Woodcock previews England's third Test against the West Indies at Headingley

**Mything links**  
Laurens van der Post reviews "The Times Historical Atlas of World Mythology" by Joseph Campbell

## Portfolio

The Times Portfolio prize was shared between two people yesterday, both of whom receive £1,000. One winner comes from Somerset and the other from Sussex.  
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## Synod votes for church remarriage

The church of England General Synod voted by 253 to 145 to repeal regulations prohibiting the remarriage in church of divorced people, and after a long debate approved new regulations that will allow these second marriages under certain conditions.  
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## RTZ share coup

Rio Tinto-Zinc, thwarted from taking 49 per cent in Enterprise Oil at the recent flotation, increased its stake to 29.9 per cent, paying only 1p a share more.  
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## Arrest illegal

Britain had no legal right to arrest Mr Kent Kirk, the tanker owner, for fishing inside its territorial waters in January last year, the European court decided.  
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## Royal art row

Los Angeles art lovers were infuriated at being shunted aside to allow Princess Anne to have a private viewing of Impressionist paintings.  
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## Envoy rebuked

Mr William Wilson, recently appointed as US ambassador to the Vatican, was admonished by the Reagan Administration two years ago for getting too close to the Banco Ambrosiano scandal.  
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## Council claims

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, tried yesterday to head off claims from other Labour councils for concessions similar to those offered to Liverpool.  
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## Win for Overt

Sieve Overt won a relatively slow 1,500m race in Lausanne last night, recording a time of 3 min 38.44 sec, more than seven seconds outside his world record.

## Two for Piggott

Lester Piggott won on two rides that he took over from the injured Willie Carson at Newmarket. Carson expects to resume in two to three weeks.  
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# Miners set to defy court over militant meeting

● The NUM intends to start a militant policy conference today in defiance of High Court moves  
● Draft agreements to end the miners' strike have been published, with divergences, by both the coal board and union  
Page 2

● Britain's major ports are at a standstill as dockers obeyed a strike call to protest against the use of non-registered labour.  
● Police and a large crowd clashed in a West Yorkshire mining town yesterday after £100,000 of damage was caused to a driftmine  
Back page

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Sheffield

High Court moves to prevent striking miners' leaders from holding a militant policy conference precipitated a fresh crisis in the pit dispute last night. The National Union of Mineworkers is going ahead with arrangements to hold an extraordinary delegate meeting in Sheffield to give fresh impetus to the 18-week-old stoppage, in defiance of court steps to halt the gathering.

The conference is certain to endorse an emergency resolution unanimously approved by the executive which opposes all pit closures other than on grounds of seam exhaustion, and any reduction in manpower.

Sir Robert Megarry, the Vice Chancellor, heard an application from working Nottinghamshire miners last night too halt the delegate conference on the grounds that they had been prevented from instructing their representatives to vote against a new disciplinary code.

The judge had earlier indicated a readiness to ban the conference if the Nottinghamshire vote - nearly 20 per cent of the total - was not cast against so-called "Star Chamber" procedures to discipline union members who have worked through the stoppage.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the union president, last night denied that the new rule had anything to do with the dispute. It had been agreed by last year's conference.

The specially convened sitting of the High Court last night ordered today's special conference of the NUM not to discuss or vote on the proposed rule change aimed at disciplining working miners.

Sir Robert Megarry ordered the union not to consider any rule change until Nottingham had the chance to instruct delegates how to vote.

Before the hearing Mr Scargill said: "As far as we are concerned our conference goes ahead. It has nothing to do with the Nottinghamshire area. If they have decided to cast their vote in one way or another, it is a matter for them."

Miners leaders meeting in Sheffield last night were clearly less excited about the court moves than the prospect of a very much longer strike. Mr Scargill insisted: "We are not, we will not, have not and shall not discuss the question of economic pit closures. The only closures we are talking about are those where exhaustion of reserves has taken place."

The National Coal Board had indicated orally that it would withdraw its closure programme, but he said, but the union would ask for an agreement on these lines when it met Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the NCB next Wednesday.

The latest legal crisis in the dispute blew up when 17 working miners from the Nottinghamshire colliery who have been elected to the 31-man area council applied yesterday for court orders to restrain the union from going ahead with its plan for the new disciplinary procedure.

The "Nottingham 17" were given leave to apply to the High Court last night for an injunction to halt the delegate conference unless their area council met swiftly to mandate their leaders to oppose the rule change.

The conflict came out into the open two days ago when dozens of striking miners in the traditionally moderate area invaded their colliery union headquarters to halt debate on the controversial disciplinary measures. They left yesterday when police in riot gear surrounded the NUM headquarters in Mansfield.

But Nottinghamshire area officials named in the action refused to meet the court's initial deadline, set yesterday, for holding an area council meeting that would mandate delegates to oppose the rule change. "It would be impossible to meet the deadline," Mr Henry Richardson, colliery union secretary said. "In any case I would sooner go to jail."

## Dockers halt ports in dispute over 'non-registered' labour

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Most of Britain's major ports were at a standstill yesterday as talks continued in an attempt to end a national docks strike which started at midnight on Monday.

All the country's 13,000 registered dockers obeyed a strike call and support was said to be growing among another 22,000 workers at other ports and inland waterways. The action meant that as much as three-quarters of Britain's exports and imports were stranded at quaysides.

Any proposed settlement will be put to a meeting of national delegates of the Transport and General Workers' Union in London today.

All the key ports, including Bristol, Liverpool, London, Hull and Southampton were severely disrupted. At some ports employers warned of closure if the stoppage continued for any time.

At talks in London union leaders demanded an immediate halt to the use of non-registered labour to handle iron ore at Immingham, Humberside, for Scunthorpe steelworks - the immediate cause of the strike.

Mr John Connolly, national docks officer of the TGWU, insisted that the National Association of Port Employers issued a written guarantee that contract workers would never again be used at ports covered by the docks labour scheme.

Mr Connolly was also thought to be seeking a general statement on the scheme by the employers who have been urging the Government to abolish it. The union has threatened for some time that it would take action to protect its rights.

Continued on back page, col 5

## Maxwell lifts bid to £100m

By Philip Robinson

Mr Robert Maxwell, the millionaire publisher, yesterday raised his bid for Mirror Group Newspapers to £100m and said he would go to £120m if the group's profits were rising.

The increased bid came just 24 hours after Reed International, owners of the Mirror Group, rejected his £80m offer.

The prospectus, being prepared for Reed's preferred plan of a public flotation, for MGN, is likely to be sent out on July 19.

Earlier, Reed said Mr Maxwell's first offer asked for confirmation of a number of assumptions amounting to "significant conditions". Mr Maxwell said last night that his £100m offer had dropped all conditions.

## Four charged with kidnap attempt

By Richard Dowden

Four men will appear at Lambeth Magistrates' court this morning charged with the attempted kidnapping and drugging of Alhaji Umaru Dikko, the former Nigerian minister, last Thursday.

The four, three Israelis and a Nigerian diplomat, are Mohammed Yusuf, aged 40, of Lagos, a Nigerian diplomat, Alexander Barak, of Netanyahu, Israel, aged 27, a businessman, Lev-Arie "Loni" Shapiro, of Petach-Tikva, aged 43, a senior consultant anaesthetist of the Moshon Hospital of Tel Aviv, and a reserve major in the Israeli defence force and Felix Messoud Abitbol, aged 31, of Netanyahu, part-owner of a discotheque in Netanyahu.

The charges are that they "did steal and unlawfully carry away Dr Dikko against his will".

And that they "unlawfully administered to Dr Dikko four stupefying drugs with intent to enable themselves and others to commit kidnapping."

The police are still looking for two other people in connection with the alleged kidnapping.

Since Mr Yusuf is not registered in Britain as a diplomat he is not protected by diplomatic status but it is understood that Scotland Yard wish to interview four members of the Nigerian High Commission including Major General Hardin Hanamaya, the High Commissioner and Mr Olan Eder, who was acting as courier to the crates in which Alhaji Dikko and three others were found at Stansted last week. Police released Mr Eder when he claimed diplomatic status.

## Claimants told to raid their children's piggy-banks

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Parents should raid their children's piggy banks before applying for special assistance under the supplementary benefit regulations, the Department of Health and Social Security has ruled.

The ruling, condemned as iniquitous and heartless by a Labour MP who has complained about it to the Government, has come to light through the refusal by the department of applications under the Supplementary Benefit (Urgent Cases) Regulations of 1980 from two unemployed married claimants in the South-West.

Under the regulations families can apply for help with special urgent needs. Those could cover day-to-day living expenses, a single payment to meet the cost of specific items, such as a cooker, or children's clothes or bedding, or an immediate need caused by fire, flood or similar disaster.

But in the two cases the claimants were turned down, the first because his son, aged nine, had £63 in a piggy bank, and the second because his child had savings of £33.

According to Mr Gerry Bermingham, Labour MP for St Helens, who has taken the cases up, both amounts were made up of gifts at birthdays and Christmas accumulated over a few years.

Mr Rhodes Boyson, Minister of State for Social Security, has written to Mr Bermingham that the regulations provide



"funds to meet the expenses in question are not readily available (that is the family) from its own resources or from any other source. They specify that the family's resources include 'any capital'."

Mr Boyson said that the basis of the provisions was that it was "reasonable to expect someone who falls temporarily on hard times to look first to the money available to the family from its own savings."

Mr Bermingham told Mr Boyson that the rule was anomalous because a claimant for normal supplementary benefit could have savings up to £2,500 disregarded.

But Mr Boyson said that the



## BP tanker hit in Gulf rocket attack

By Henry Stanhope

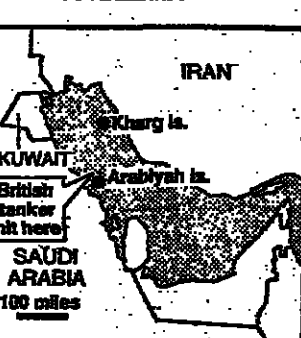
Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain is expected to make a strong protest to Tehran after yesterday's attack in the Gulf when a BP tanker was hit by two rockets.

Ministers last night were said to be still deciding on their response to the raid, the thirty-second on neutral shipping in the region so far this year, and the first to involve a British vessel since the bulk carrier Charming was struck on March 1.

The tanker, the 265,790-ton British Remora, on charter to a salvage company, was on its way to pump oil from the Swiss-owned tanker Tiburon, which was crippled by an Iraqi Exocet missile two weeks ago, with the death of eight crew members.

At about noon, when it was 20 miles from the Tiburon, the Remora was first "buzzed" by a four-engined Iranian reconnaissance aircraft, according to the master, Mr Noel Brookings, in a radio-telephone interview with Reuters in Bahrain.



Reports reaching London yesterday said that 15 minutes later a second aircraft fired two rockets at the vessel. One hit the second reconnaissance tank and the other struck the Remora.

A small fire broke out but was quickly contained and there were no injuries among the 26-man, all-volunteer crew, most of whom were British.

Last night the ship was steaming under its own power to Dubai, where a full assessment was due to be made of the damage.

The incident will increase anxieties among shipowners and seamen, who are already keeping well clear of the Iranian oil terminal at Khaf Island, which has become a prime target area for the Iraqi Air Force.

## Jenkin resists call for council freeze

By Julian Haviland and Philip Webster

Cabinet ministers last night had their first serious discussion on whether to impose a freeze on capital spending by local authorities, a step that they know would draw heavily on their remaining credit with their supporters in local government and in Parliament.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, who would have to defend such a decision, went into a meeting at Downing Street determined not to resist a demand that the Treasury has forced on to the Cabinet agenda.

He believes that a moratorium, along the lines of that introduced by his predecessor, Mr Michael Heseltine, in 1980 would be wrong on every count. Although last year's capital spending was 10 per cent above the cash limit, his department argues that it is too soon to conclude, after three months into the present financial year, that corresponding savings cannot be made within a capital cash limit of £2,750m for 1984-85.

Mr Heseltine's experience proved that cuts in spending ordered in midsummer caused chaos for local councils' financial planners. Councils already placed for road, housing and school maintenance which can only be done in the summer months, leave little room for manoeuvre.

Mr Jenkin has been given ample warning in recent weeks that a freeze would smother the deepest hostility from Conservative as well as Labour councils, as well as from Tory backbench MPs.

Many of these potential enemies have spent much of the past year fighting Mr Jenkin over rate-capping and the "paving" bill. Many of Mr Jenkin's supporters, however, believe that the Government would be foolishly to alienate them further.

The Treasury's case is that last year's over-spending, put at about £300m, is continuing. The town halls case, which the Department for the Environment supports, is that they are suffering from the curse of central government's short-term planning.

Two years ago Mr Heseltine, fearing an investment shortfall, required councils to increase capital spending, and they had to spend on unnecessary items simply to comply.

According to local authority sources, many councils, determined not to be caught again, set budgets above what they believed the bottom would be.

Parliament, page 4  
Kenneth Fleet, page 21

## Growth in money fuels loan rate fears

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Banking Correspondent

A sharp rise in the money supply in June has fuelled fears that interest rates will have to go up again after last week's increase in bank base rates from 9.25 to 10 per cent.

The Bank of England announced that sterling M3, still the most widely watched measure of monetary growth, rose by about 2 per cent last month, taking money supply growth above the Government's target range.

This was more than the gloomiest forecasts and came on a slightly poor day for the pound.

Interest rates continued to edge up in the money markets, leaving many in the City convinced that a further rise in base rates is almost inevitable and may be imminent.

Share prices plunged even faster on the Stock Exchange, taking the FT 30-share index through the 800 level to end the day 18.6 points lower at 793.6. Government gilt-edged stocks fell by up to £1.

However, the Government was quick to play down the money supply figures, saying they were not a cause for alarm or for higher interest rates. Mrs Thatcher told a decisive House of Commons that the domestic monetary situation was satisfactory despite the large June rise and that inflation was well under control.

The level of money market rates is now pointing to a rise in the bank's base rates to at least 11 per cent. Unless conditions alter dramatically the banks will not be able to resist the pressure for long.

The 2 per cent rise in sterling M3 brings money growth in the last four months to an annualized rate of 14.6 per cent compared with the government's 1984-85 target of 6 to 10 per cent. Whitehall officials were keen to point out that, taken over the past year, sterling M3's growth is within target and Mo, the narrow measure to which the Government gives equal weight, is comfortably within target.

However, even those who accept the Government's view on domestic conditions believe that the pound's persistent weakness may still force the Government to accept higher interest rates.

Yesterday the pound clawed back 45 points to \$1.3090 against a slightly weaker dollar but fell against the Deutsche mark. Its trade-weighted value slipped 0.4 to 77.2. This was the lowest since 1976, when the pound's overall value reached 74.2 during the height of the sterling crisis. Later in New York, sterling was slipping again to \$1.3040.

Dealers said that the combination of the miners' and dock strike were still undermining sterling.

Parliament, page 4  
Kenneth Fleet, page 21

## BUSINESS NEWSFLASH

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# Synod approves second marriage of divorcees in church

By Clifford Langley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Proposed procedures for the remarriage of divorced people in church were successfully passed through the General Synod of the Church of England yesterday, in spite of a long and heated debate by supporters of the church's present ban.

The Synod by 254 to 145 to repeal the regulations dating from 1938 and 1957 which declared second marriages to be against church policy. It also approved, after a long debate, the regulations which will replace this prohibition. Remarriage in church will be allowed if certain conditions are met.

There were more than 30 motions and amendments on the order paper at the beginning of the day. It was apparent, however, that the regulations as now drafted were slightly more acceptable than the procedures envisaged last year, which were withdrawn after much adverse comment.

The new regulations are now to be referred to the dioceses for comment, which will be considered by the House of Bishops next spring. Final approval of the new system is not likely until the spring or summer of next year, leading to the first remarriages in church next autumn under the new guidelines.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, told the Synod a complete refusal of remarriage in church would sound like "refusal to heal on the Sabbath."

He said: "Fidelity can make enormous demands, but what the strictest marriage discipline seems sometimes to ask is fidelity to something which has gone, like asking someone who is an agnostic to be martyred for the faith."

"Obedience in Christian marriage is one thing, and a great thing; fidelity to a shadow is quite another," Runcie declared. He said the church would be accused of changing its doctrine. However, the present policy also led to misunderstandings.

The biggest challenge to the new procedures came from a group of nine bishops led by the Bishop of Salisbury, the Right Rev John Baker. He attacked the regulations and their accompanying guidelines as impossible to follow.

"How is one to tell whether a person is free of self-deception or falsification when one has no independent access to the fact?" he asked, referring to some of the guidelines. "How is one to discern true forgiveness and

penitence from the false? How does one assess whether the new relationship was direct cause of the breakdown?"

The approach was "incurably judgmental". He advocated that the church should always refuse a second marriage service, but make available a service of prayer after a register office wedding.

But in the proposed regulations, "the welcome comes first and then for some kick in the teeth", when they were actually refused.

Proposing the new regulations on behalf of the House of Bishops, the Bishop of Guildford, the Right Rev Michael Adie, corrected the impression that only churchgoers would be eligible.

"But there must be some association with the life of the church: whether a rather private practice of discipleship, or a serious desire to discover the meaning of the Gospel."

The new regulations envisage the possibility of a marriage being recognized as null on the Roman Catholic pattern. This will enable many Anglo-Catholic priests to work the regulations in some cases, and there was consequently less hostility from that quarter than in some previous debates.

# Spending on consumer durables is increasing

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

Despite the economic recession, British households are continuing to acquire refrigerators, colour televisions, tumble dryers, and other consumer durables at an increasing pace.

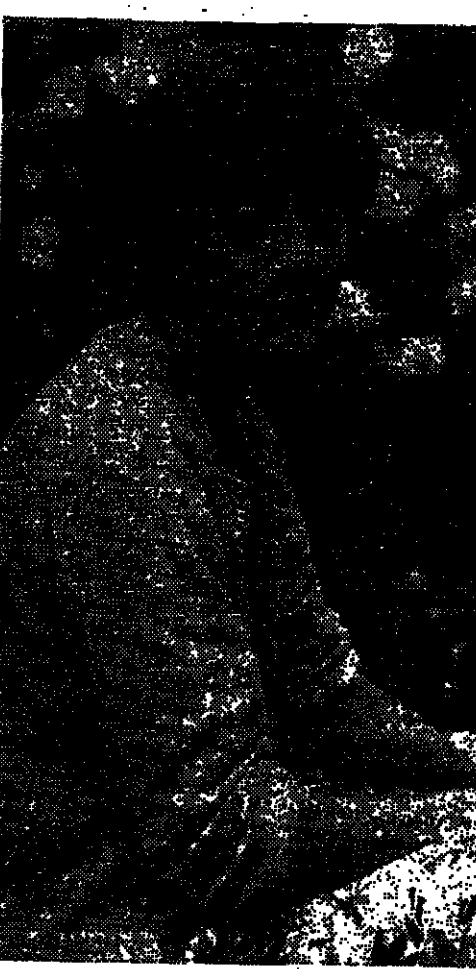
First indications from the 1983 General Household Survey, which was published yesterday, show continuing growth in the proportion of households with central heating and telephones. All but 2 per cent of homes have a television; a decade ago 5 per cent still resisted its lure. Most televisions are now colour, with less than a fifth of all households still viewing in black and white.

However, the survey, which is to be published in full next year, shows that the economic recession is having an effect. Older men are dropping out of the workforce, in increasing numbers 1982 and last year there was a sharp drop in men aged 55 to 60 who could be classified as economically active. A similar sharp drop of those aged more than 60 took place between 1981 and 1982.

Married women seem increasingly to be declaring themselves "inactive" meaning they neither work nor are they registered as students or unemployed. The survey shows there has been a significant drop in the proportion of married women working part-time. In 1982 the number of women with dependent children who were economically active was 55 per cent but this figure fell to 51 per cent in 1983.

CONSUMER DURABLES		
Households with	1982 %	1983 %
TV colour	77	81
TV black	20	17
Video	77	81
Refrigerator	98	94
Deep freeze	51	57
Washing machine	79	81
Dishwasher	4	5
Telephone	76	77
Central heating	64	64
Car or van	43	43
more than one	16	16

\* Figures for video first collected in 1983



Joint winners: Claire Nonhebel and Ronald Frame in London yesterday.

# Torn allegiances, divided prizes

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The search for the first winner of Britain's biggest literary prize ended last night without a ripped bodice in sight.

The only heart-rending associated with the £12,500 prize, left by the late romantic writer Betty Trask, was among the five judges who were so divided over the winner that they considered "failing to award it at all."

In the end, they settled on dividing the money, and the £1,000 for second place (£6,750 each) equally between two very different works: *Cold Showers*, a piece of popular fiction about a young widow coping with the loss of her husband, which has yet to find a publisher, and *Winter Journey*, a more sombre and literary tale of a ten-year-old girl's travels in Europe.

Miss Trask's estate saddled the five unfortunate judges with the task of finding first novels or unpublished manuscripts by

writers under the age of 35 "of a romantic or traditional and not experimental nature". The job left the panel deeply divided.

Three judges: Mr Peter Grosvenor, the panel chairman and literary editor of the *Daily Express*; Dorothy Dunnett, the historical novelist; and Michael Legat, an author and former publisher, plumped for *Cold Showers*, a first novel by Claire Nonhebel, aged 30, a former journalist from Ealing, west London.

The remaining members, the writers Margaret Forster and Nina Baym, vociferously argued the case of *Winter Journey*, a first novel by Ronald Frame, aged 31, teacher turned writer from Glasgow.

The publicity over the Trask awards tended to overshadow The Society of Authors' less controversial prizes which were

awarded last night. The Somerset Maugham Awards went to the novelist and *The Times* television critic, Peter Ackroyd, for *The Last Testament of Oscar Wilde*; to Timothy Garton Ash for *The Polish Revolution: Solidarity*; and to the poet Sean O'Brien for *The Indoor Park*.

Other prizes were: The Chomondeley Awards for Poetry, Michael Baldwin (£1,100), Michael Hofmann (£1,100), and Carol Rumens (£1,100); the Hawthornden Prize (£750), Jonathan Keates for his collection of stories *Allegory*; *Postillions*, the Margaret Rutherford Award for women journalists (£500), Susanna Clapp, assistant editor of *The London Review of Books* to assist the writing of a study of hymns; and two £1,000 travelling scholarships to the writer Hilary Spurling and the poet Ursula Farnthorpe.

# Spending on tourism in England set for record

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Record spending of £3,500m by British and overseas tourists in the first half of this year could make 1984 England's most successful year for tourism. At least 250,000 more jobs are likely to be generated in the industry within five years.

These were the forecasts yesterday from Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board, when its annual report showed spending up in the six months by £500m, more than 16 per cent over the same period of 1983. To June, British tourists spent £1,900m, a 15 per cent increase, and overseas visitors spent nearly £1,600m, a 17 per cent increase.

But this success has revived a troubling problem in London where mainly foreign visitors in search of cheap accommodation, are invited to pay less than £5 a night for accommodation which often turns out to be in disrepair.

Visitors are promised facilities like colour television but often end up sleeping several to a room. At least 100 small hotels and dormitory places are being offered nightly, mostly to young people, according to the London Tourist Board.

The boost to English tourism comes after big growth in 1983. There was a 19 per cent growth last year in Britons' spending to a record £4,300m, the tourist board's report says. Overseas visitors added another £3,300m, showing a 15 per cent growth.

Mr Montague said: "These figures underline the fact that tourism is one of this country's significant growth industries and a major provider of jobs. When people who should know better describe tourism as a Mickey Mouse industry they should remember there is no such thing as a Mickey Mouse job for the unemployed."

Mr Montague was referring to remarks by Mr Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, when plans for the Battersea leisure development were announced.

Mr Montague called for more recognition of the need for the right training in tourism skills.

# Ministry defends pig slaughter

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Some 400,000 pigs from 483 herds have so far been slaughtered in the campaign to eradicate Aujeszky's disease, it was disclosed yesterday.

Senior officials from the Ministry of Agriculture's animal health division strongly rejected allegations by farmers that the campaign has been mismanaged.

It has so far cost an estimated £24m, of which £9m has been met from the proceeds of "salvage" sales of healthy animals from infected herds and £4m by a levy of 30p a pig paid by producers. The £11m deficit means that the levy will

have to continue for another four or five years at least.

Last month Sir Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, led a delegation to the Minister, Mr Michael Jopling, to ask for financial help, which was refused.

The officials said yesterday that the cost to the Government of administering the inspection and slaughter programme so far was about £3m. They had all along estimated that the deficit would be at least £5m, and they rejected suggestions that they had misjudged the likely salvage proceeds.

For various reasons these proceeds had amounted to only about 40 per cent of the normal market value of the animals, compared with an estimated 70 per cent. Asked if it was not fair to compensate farmers for the difference, one of the officials replied that the question did not arise. "The fact of the matter is that we are not going to," he said.

# Gypsies must go

The Greater London Council was yesterday granted a High Court order to evict gypsies camping on Hampstead Heath.

# Two found guilty of £6m drugs plot

From The Jones, Swansea

Two men, Robin Boswell, aged 37, of Portland Road, London W11 and Stephen Berg-Arnska, aged 35, of no fixed address, were yesterday found guilty of conspiring to smuggle controlled drugs into Britain.

Swansea Crown Court heard that they were part of a gang "motivated by greed beyond the imagination" in an operation that would have netted them £6m.

Another defendant, Donald Holmes, aged 51, of Harrington Gardens, Kensington, was found not guilty of conspiracy to import drugs but guilty of possessing cocaine.

For other defendants, Susan Boswell, aged 40, of Dore Road, Beaulieu, Hampshire, Kenneth Dewar, aged 52, of Coalville Terrace, West London, Kash Dewar, aged 25, of Flack all, Hampstead, London and Paul Jenkins, aged 35, of Berge Green Road, St Ishmaels, Dyfed, South-West Wales, had pleaded guilty to the conspiracy charge.

Susan Boswell also pleaded guilty to possessing cannabis resin and possessing cannabis and to attempting to pervert the course of justice.

George Rowland, of Newlands Cottage, Lodge Lane, Beaulieu, had also pleaded guilty to attempting to pervert the course of justice.

Sentences will be passed later. The chance sighting by lobster fisherman, Mr Andrew Burgess, of an object flashing in the early morning sun as he placed his pots near Red Cove Bay, Newport, Dafydd, south Wales, led to a police investigation which uncovered a gang that led to the Boswells.

Although their preparation was meticulous, the gang made the basic mistake of underestimating the curiosity of farmers and fishermen who live in west Wales.

As he splashed out buying drinks with £50 notes and drank large brandies and dined on fresh lobster suppers, Robin Boswell and his gang seemed unable to comprehend that their extravagances would inevitably arouse local suspicions.

Away from the hotels and bars where they posed for snapshots they prowled along country lanes in luxury cars. Their international bank accounts supported country mansions, luxury Caribbean cruising yachts and expensive city apartments.

Two of the houses owned by Boswell, aged 37, a former public schoolboy and graduate of Sussex University were worth more than £400,000. He was known by at least 17 different names.

He once travelled to the Isle of Man where bank clerks took two days to count £760,000 in notes.

Mr Burgess pulled into Red Cove Bay because he thought the object he saw could help to confirm his suspicions that someone was raiding his lobster pots.

When he landed a man appeared from behind a rock and said: "This is a secret operation - don't say a word." But Mr Burgess recognized the object as part of a powerful marine engine and he told police.

# Homes VAT plan denied by Thatcher

The Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, has given a categorical assurance that the Government will not impose value-added tax on new houses nor alter the present mortgage tax relief system (Christopher Worman, our Property Correspondent, writes).

Mrs Margaret Thatcher gave that assurance in a letter to Mr Terry Roydon, president of the House Builders' Federation, after he had written to her to express the industry's concern over these two matters.

Mr Roydon told her that after the abolition of zero rating on building alterations in this year's Budget, there was concern in the industry that the Chancellor of the Exchequer might abolish zero rating of new houses in the 1985 Budget. Mr Roydon said that the industry was also worried about newspaper reports of pressure to end higher rate mortgage interest relief.

In her reply, Mrs Thatcher said: "I am happy to confirm that we have no plans to alter either the present zero rating for new housing, or the current basis of mortgage interest relief."

# NHS gets first general manager

Mr David Kenny, aged 43, has been appointed the first general manager of a health authority under the Griffiths re-organization of the National Health Service.

Mr Kenny, the administrator of the North-west Thames regional health authority since April 1982, becomes its general manager. About 1,800 general managers are to be appointed under the re-organization.

# Streakers fined

Two men who ran naked on to the field during the second Test match at Lord's on July 2 were fined £50 each by magistrates at Marylebone, London, yesterday. Christopher Collins, a waiter, and Stephen Willis, assistant manager, both of the Cricketers Hotel, London Road, Bagshot, Surrey, admitted insulting behaviour.

# Drug charges

Two airmen at the top secret RAF Digby signals base Lincolnshire have been charged with drug offences and dealt with summarily by their station commander. Another eight airmen, have been charged with offences involving the use of cannabis.

# Adamson decree

Sir Campbell Adamson, aged 62, chairman of the Abbey National Building Society, was granted a decree nisi at the London Divorce Court yesterday to end his 39-year marriage to Lady Gilvray, also aged 62, because of her unreasonable behaviour.

# RAF man denies threat to secrets airman

Sergeant Barry Mason, an RAF police sergeant, denied at the Central Criminal Court yesterday that an airman accused of passing secrets to a "Mata Hari" was threatened during questioning.

Sergeant Mason denied that Senior Aircraftman Paul John Davies, aged 21, was told he would be sent to a tough jail run by the Argyl and Sutherland Highlanders in Cyprus.

The sergeant was being cross-examined by Mr Richard Ferguson, QC, for the defence, on the second day of the trial in which Mr Davies has denied passing secret signals to Hungarian-born Eva Maria Jaszfar, aged 30, on three occasions while stationed in Cyprus last September.

The prosecution has alleged that Mr Davies was trapped by the "sophisticated and mature woman spy" Eva Jaszfar during sex sessions and blackmailed into passing secrets which might be useful to an enemy.

Sergeant Mason was asked about the original interview he and a flight sergeant had with Mr Davies in which Mr Davies was questioned about uncon-

nected thefts from his RAF colleagues in Cyprus. Mr Ferguson suggested the flight sergeant lost his temper, pounded the table and told Mr Davies he would be sent to jail unless he confessed to two thefts which he was denying.

Mr Ferguson said that, without defaming the Argyl and Sutherland Highlanders Regiment, "they were robust and not renowned for their gentleness."

"Would you accept that to threaten an RAF man with incarceration in a jail run by them would be a fairly effective threat to use if you wanted to get some information?" Sergeant Mason agreed but added that Mr Davies had never been told he would be sent there.

Mr Ferguson suggested that Mr Davies gave an innocent account of his relationship with Eva Jaszfar, telling interrogators he met her four times and gave her no confidential or secret information. Sergeant Mason denied that.

The trial continues today.

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21-25	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
26-30	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
31-35	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
36-40	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
41-45	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
46-50	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
51-55	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
56-60	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
61-65	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
66-70	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
71-75	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
76-80	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
81-85	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
86-90	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
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## PARLIAMENT July 10 1984

## Europe's dockers will be cheering Britain's strike

## STRIKES

The economy is in good shape, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, insisted in the Commons at question time, though the comment drew prolonged laughter from the Opposition.

Inflation was well under control, she added, and despite this month's high money supply figures, the monetary situation was sound. When the strikes were over, the economy would have every reason to go ahead, maintained the Prime Minister, but the United States situation was uncertain.

If the dock strike goes on (she said) many jobs will be threatened as ships go to other ports on the continent. The dockers here will be helping to solve the unemployment problem in Belgium, Holland and Germany. Dockers on the mainland of Europe will be cheering.

Exchanges on the industrial and economic situation began with Mr Alan Rogers (Rhondda, Lab) who asked: What instruction did Mrs Thatcher issue to the chairman of the National Coal Board (Mr Ian MacGregor) at a secret meeting last week?

Mrs Thatcher: No instruction was issued. Mr MacGregor came with the Secretary of State for Energy (Mr Peter Walker) to make a report on the industry as he saw it.

Mr Christopher Chope (Southampton, Con): Today 1,000 dock workers are on strike in Southampton. Most of them have got to do whatever they like on strike.

Will Mrs Thatcher appeal on their behalf to the leaders of the transport and dock workers' union to put an end to this pointless strike as soon as possible? It otherwise threatens the job opportunities of many dockers and others in Southampton and elsewhere.

Mrs Thatcher: If the strike goes on, many jobs will be threatened as



Wetzel: PM's world collapsing

ships go to other ports on the continent. I understand the port employers and the unions are likely to meet today at the national joint council for the ports. I hope they will come to a satisfactory conclusion so that the dockers can get back to work.

Mr Kenneth Wetzel (Ipswich, Lab): Given the sinking value of the pound on the foreign exchanges, the monetary situation is sound. When the strikes were over, the economy would have every reason to go ahead, maintained the Prime Minister, but the United States situation was uncertain.

When, as will inevitably be the case, higher interest rates flood through to the owner-occupiers, what words of comfort will Mrs Thatcher have for them then?

Mrs Thatcher: It is not my world that is collapsing. His world should be collapsing as the Labour Party is supporting strikes, supporting miners who are on strike against their own interests.

The economy is in good shape, (Prolonged Labour laughter) Inflation is well under control despite this month's high money supply figures. The monetary situation is sound. The United States situation is still unsettled.

Mr David Wismick (Walsall, North, Lab): Has she seen the article in *The Economist* which characterizes her administration as the most inept since the war, but will she give a firm pledge that whatever happens to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, she will under no circumstances resign as Prime Minister, because next time round she will be worth millions of votes to the Labour Party. (Laughter)

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Kinnoch will be worth millions of votes to the Conservative cause when we next go to the country.

Mr Neil Kinnoch, Leader of the Opposition: The Prime Minister

## Liverpool still has to stick to rules

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There were no concessions to Liverpool City Council on targets, block grants, pension or discounts, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, told MPs at question time. The rules would apply to Liverpool just as they applied to every other local authority in England.

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend East, Con) said there was concern in Essex County Council and Southend-on-Sea Borough Council that local councils which had kept to every guideline had their grants cut while

it seemed the Government was able to find millions of pounds out of thin air to help Liverpool Council which broke every rule in the book. It would be helpful (he said) if the Government helped to ensure that local authorities who follow guidelines and not those who break them.

Mrs Thatcher: I understand his concern about Conservative Councils that have kept to every guideline and not those who break them. The rules will apply to Liverpool just as they applied to every other local authority in England.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party: Following this entirely arbitrary grant of Government money to Liverpool, does Mrs Thatcher hold out any hope of a

principled system of financing local government? Is the threat of non-compliance by Labour councillors the only way of financing local services? When is this crunch warfare going to come to an end?

Mrs Thatcher: There are no concessions on targets, on block grant, on penalties or on disregard. The rules will apply to Liverpool just as they apply to every other local authority in England.

Conditional on Liverpool making a legal rate the Government has agreed to an increase of £2.5m to supplement Liverpool's inner city partnership programme. This comes out of existing national urban programme provision.

## Less for cleaning, more for patients

## HOSPITALS

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said in the Commons that he deplored the gross intimidation of staff that had taken place on the picket line at Barking Hospital, near London.

The industrial dispute is about the terms and conditions of employees of Crothall's, a private company carrying out the domestic services at the hospital, and Mr Clarke said this was entirely a matter for the contractor and its employees.

Mr Frank Dobson (Holborn and St Pancras, Lab): If Mr Clarke is saying that this is nothing but the industrial health authority and nothing he can do to resolve this dispute, which is damaging patient care in Barking, will he acknowledge that this damage is the automatic product of privatization of these services, which means there is nothing the Government or the district authority can do to intervene in this dispute between the private contractor and the employees?

Mr Clarke: If there is any damage done - and I do not accept there is, although obviously things are not well - that is the result of industrial action by those on strike and those who are not on strike. It is not the fault of the health authority.

Mr Clarke: I am not saying that the health authority is not responsible for the damage to patient care in Barking, but I am saying that the damage is the result of industrial action by those on strike and those who are not on strike.

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## Community has chance to get sustained economic growth

## EEC DEAL

The agreement reached by the European Council at Fontainebleau might well be seen as a turning point in the development of the EEC, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in the Commons when he moved a motion welcoming the successful outcome securing a fair settlement to the problem of budgetary imbalances, a commitment to effective control of Community expenditure, and a sound basis for further development of the EEC.

These results (he said) represent the outcome of five years of hard negotiation. They mark a growing realization by member states of their interdependence. And they underline as well the increasingly obvious irrelevance of the "stop the world, I want to go off" school of thought of too many Labour MPs.

To achieve sustained growth, we must be able to work at creating the conditions for sustained economic growth which should in time enable it to match the US and Japanese performance. And they underline as well the increasingly obvious irrelevance of the "stop the world, I want to go off" school of thought of too many Labour MPs.

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## No plans to change dock scheme

The Government has no plans for altering the national dock labour scheme, the Secretary of State for Transport, said when questioned on the Commons about the dock strike.

He referred to the local nature of the dispute and said that it should be possible for reasonable people to sort it out that afternoon.

In a statement, he said he understood that the reason for the decision by the docks and waterways group of the Transport and General Workers' Union to call upon its members in all ports to stop work from midnight last night was that they considered there was a breach of the dock labour scheme in connection with the handling of iron ore at Immingham.

First indications are (he continued) that registered dock workers are on strike at most major ports within the dock labour scheme but dockers have been working normally so far in virtually all non-scheme ports and in a few scheme ports.

The National Joint Council for the Ports Industry is meeting later this (Tuesday) afternoon to discuss the issue. I very much hope that the employers and unions will quickly agree on a basis for ending the strike.

Mr John Prescott, chief Opposition spokesman on transport said there had been a clear and intentional breach of the dock labour scheme in the use of unregistered labour in the port of Immingham leading to a national strike reflecting the growing fears of dock workers that the employers' demand for the abolition of the scheme was receiving the minister's sympathetic attention.

The dockers' fears had been exacerbated by their knowledge that

the minister was the author of the Ryeley plan to dismantle the public sector industries and the unions within them. Specifically mentioning coal and the docks.

Mr Ridley: This is in no sense other than a dispute about the interpretation of the dock labour scheme. It should be possible for reasonable people to sort it out that afternoon.

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## Casualties inevitable in benefits reform

By David Walker  
Social Policy Correspondent

No reform of welfare benefits is possible without some people being out, according to a pamphlet published today by the radical right-wing "think tank" the Social Affairs Unit.

The pamphlet, written by Mrs Hermione Parker, a researcher, says that a big overhaul of social security is possible at zero cost, provided the government accepts that some taxpayers and some benefit receivers are left worse off. Nothing of importance can be achieved so long as Whitehall insists there be no losers.

Mrs Parker takes issue with the reform plan recently set out by Professor Patrick Minford of Liverpool, formerly an adviser to the Prime Minister.

She argues that Professor Minford's scheme for abolishing social benefits and national insurance and replacing them with a negative income tax would encourage the habituation of unemployed people and promote the break up of families.

But the pamphlet emphasizes that reform is urgently needed. The present social security system is uncoordinated, uncoordinated and expensive to administer. It reduces people's sense of responsibility.

Mrs Parker says none of the available reform plans is sufficient by itself but the government should immediately commission serious study of such options as a negative income tax and a guaranteed minimum income for all.

*Action on Welfare* (Social Affairs Unit, 2 Lord North Street, London SW1, 2Z).

## Patient's nude photograph published in textbook

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Health Service Commission, Sir Cecil Clothier, is to investigate the complaint of a patient that a full frontal nude photograph of him was published in a medical textbook with details of his case without permission.

Mr Stanley Sullivan ordered and obtained the book from his local library after a specialist said he recognized Mr Sullivan's face from the photograph. "I was shocked," Mr Sullivan said. He complains the book gives his initials, hospital record number and an extract from his medical records which was published without his knowledge and consent.

The book is by the late Professor J. B. Kimmonth, former director of the University Surgical Unit at St Thomas's Hospital, London.

Mr Marie Staunton, legal officer of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said yesterday it showed the need for an effective law of confidentiality.

Mr Steven Norris, Conservative MP for Oxford East, told *The Times* he intended to introduce a Bill into Parliament. "We want people to have effective rights in confidence is breached," he said.

When Edward Arnold, publishers of the book, first heard about the complaint last year, they temporarily suspended sales of the book, then said they would remove the offending page from copies in stock and

## Homosexual arrests defy rules, survey says

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Police officers are still acting as agents provocateurs to secure the arrest of homosexuals in London despite Home Office guidelines forbidding the practice, according to a survey by the National Council for Civil Liberties.

The survey, which was conducted in the past six weeks, since the Home Office announced it was to release the guidelines in stronger form, shows there have been about 200 reported cases of importing, indecent assault and gross indecency where no "victim" was involved.

Most of the cases are believed to have involved plainclothes officers, and the others uniformed officers hiding in such places as public lavatories.

The council has monitored all such cases reported through "gay" organizations, in particular Gay Switchboard, and also those cases coming before courts.

Mr Larry Costin, the council's general secretary, said yesterday: "We are extremely concerned that these are all covert operations, with no 'victim' involved, and no corroboration other than the word of the police officer."

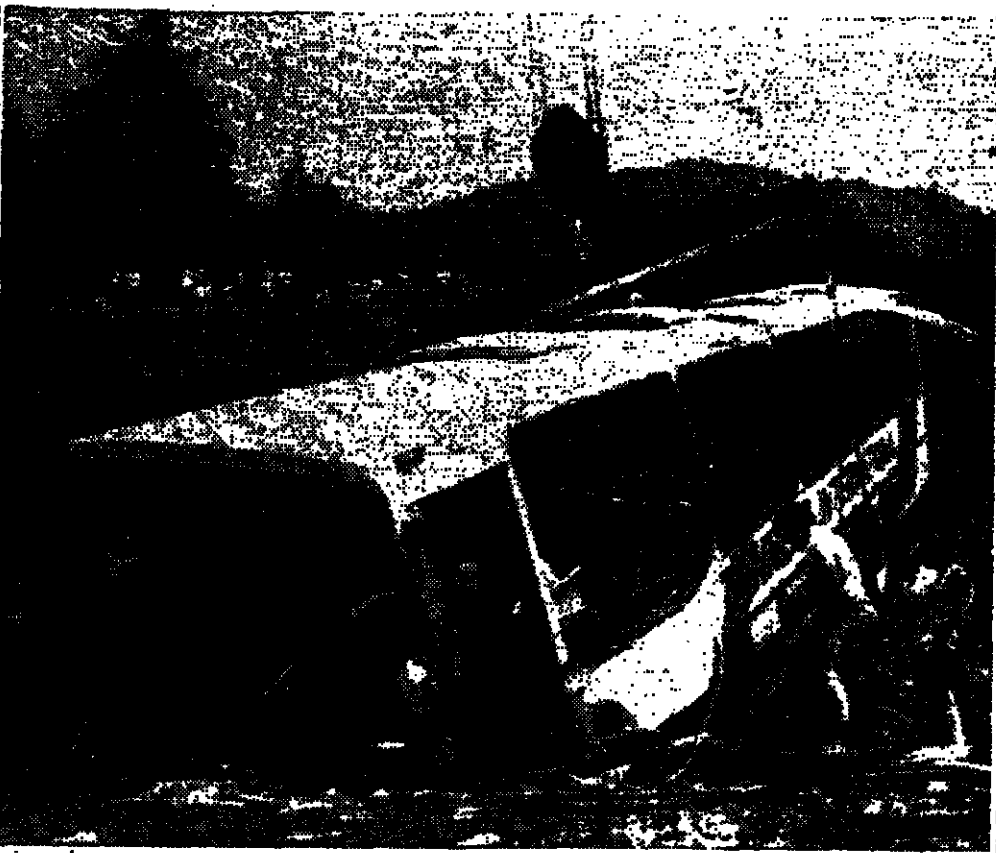
Despite Home Office undertakings to make clear to police that police were forbidden to act as agents provocateurs, all the evidence was that the practice was on the increase.

The findings coincide with attempts to be made today in the Lords to amend the Police and Criminal Bill to stop police acting as agents provocateurs and to make evidence unlawfully obtained inadmissible.

Labour front bench peers demanding that evidence of an arresting police officer be made inadmissible at the trial of such offences unless corroborated.

A second amendment, which the Government is thought likely to accept, has been tabled by the Social Democratic Party peers, Lord Hutchinson of Lullington and Lord Hooson, which would give courts discretion to exclude evidence obtained by unfair, oppressive or unlawful methods.

Concern about police and entrapment came to a head after the arrest in May of Mr Keith Hampton, MP for Leeds North-west, after an incident in a Soho homosexual club. He has been charged with indecent assault. He has pleaded not guilty.



Alpine escape: The coach in which 47 American students escaped with only 17 suffering cuts and bruises when it left the road and crashed down a steep slope near Zermatt in Switzerland. The driver, Mr Gordon Smith, of Banbury, was praised for his skill in preventing a major disaster.

## Hawke puts party left to flight on uranium

From Tony Duboué  
Melbourne

The Australian Labour Party's national conference yesterday voted in favour of Australia continuing to mine and export uranium. The vote, 55 to 44, was a convincing win for Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, and the centre-left faction of the party. The decision is binding on the Government.

Mr Hawke had been known to favour a far more liberal policy on uranium mining. However, he was aware that his position would not have been accepted by the conference and is understood to be happy at the decision.

Yesterday's vote allows the continuation of existing mines in the Northern Territory and gives the go-ahead for the Roxby Downs mine in South Australia, which will be the largest uranium mine in the world when it begins full operation.

Associated with the vote were a number of stringent safeguards while the existing ban on the sale of uranium to France remains. The ban was imposed because of France's Pacific nuclear testing programme. Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, expressed regret at the continuing ban on sales to France.

The left wing of the party had sought to "totally and unequivocally" close down the uranium mining industry in Australia.

The Prime Minister made a spirited defence of his pro-uranium position. "Of course there are problems but those who are deeply conscientiously knowledgeable of those problems and who want to do what they can about them are saying that if you leave your uranium in the ground, not only will you have not done anything about those problems at all, but in the most immoral fashion you will have made that international nuclear fuel cycle the more dangerous by your decision."

Yesterday's decision was a clear indication of the ascendancy of the centre-left faction of the party and marks the demise of the once powerful left wing. The vote is also a pointer for today's vote on the issue of East Timor.

The conference so far has been a disaster for the left with the opening day seeing the party vote by 56 votes to 41, for the entrance of foreign banks into Australia, one of the left's pet bogies.

## Lisbon wants rights pledge from Jakarta East Timor gripped by war

From Martha de la Cal  
Lisbon

Portugal is continuing to discuss the problem of Portuguese East Timor with Indonesia which invaded the territory in 1975. A foreign ministry official here said Lisbon wants to resolve the situation within the framework of the mandate laid down by the UN Secretary General.

"We want a solution that respects the human rights of the population and one that will provide an internationally recognized act of self-determination by the Timorese people."

The Portuguese Foreign Minister, Senhor Jaime Gama, said recently that Lisbon was willing to begin formal negotiations with Indonesia over East Timor. Portugal has refused to bring the Fretilin resistance movement into the negotiations, but officials here say the UN Secretary General is in contact with the Fretilin who are recognized as "talking partners."

Reports that conditions in East Timor have been worsening over the past few months have been confirmed recently by several sources.

Recently arrived refugees from Dili tell of increased fighting. One refugee, who refused to be named because he had left his family in East Timor, said: "There have been more troops lately, and every two or three days there are battles. Houses have been burned by the soldiers - 300 in one place. There have been many trials and many more people are in prison. One Portuguese man was condemned to death for writing to Fretilin."

The refugees said the Indonesian troops behave very badly toward the Timorese, taking their food and mistreating them. He said there is very little work except for persons willing to take jobs with the Indonesians. "Most of the important jobs have been filled with Indonesians," he said.

The refugee's description of conditions tallies with that given in a letter in April from the Bishop of Timor, Monsignor Carlos Ximenes Belo. The bishop described summary trials in which persons found guilty of contacts with the guerrilla fighters were hanged to death.

"There is a real war in most districts," he said, "and the people are suffering disease, hunger, lack of liberty and persecution." The church was also being persecuted, Bishop Belo asked for his letter to be revealed to the free world to open their eyes to the barbaric acts of which the Indonesians are capable."

According to the refugees just arrived from Dili, Bishop Belo was taken to Jakarta for interrogation because of the letter.

Portuguese authorities are expecting a condemnation of Indonesia's actions in East Timor to come out of the Australian Labour Party congress this week in spite of the damage this could do to the already deteriorating relations between Jakarta and Canberra.



## Cartoon in The Sun 'not racially abusive'

The Press Council has rejected a complaint that a Franklin cartoon in *The Sun* which showed black grass-skirted natives on a "typical paradise island" boiling a cauldron containing white punk and skinned youths was racially abusive.

But the council said that old cartooning devices and stereotypes might give serious offence, not through malice or ill intent, but through thoughtlessness.

The managing editor of *The Sun*, Mr Kenneth Danks, said the cartoon was simply a joke.

## Britain endorses EEC work exchange scheme

By Anthony Devlin, Political Correspondent

The Department of Employment has endorsed an EEC European exchange scheme under which unemployed young people will be given work experience in other EEC countries.

A report from the Commons Select Committee on European Legislation said the first version of the scheme "was not judged a success" because financial backing had been limited.

The second, current, version of the programme provides for the exchange of "workers between 18 and 28 years of age, who had received basic vocational training and had practical working experience, and had begun their working lives before the age of 20".

The committee's report said: "In the third programme it is now proposed to introduce a new category of eligibility - unemployed young people on the labour market as jobseekers - and to drop the requirement that participants should have begun their working life before the age of 20".

# America's ready for you. But are you ready for America?

### AMERICA'S READY FOR BRITISH KNITWEAR.

Sales of British knitwear increased dramatically to over \$20 million in 1983.

Forecasts are for even greater gains to come - based on demand for quality British goods in updated styles, the advantages of quota-free access in contrast to imports from the Far East, and an exchange rate favourable to British producers.

### AMERICA'S READY FOR BRITISH CLOTHING ACCESSORIES.

The return to more formal fashions has also created a major role for women's accessories: sales of hats are up, and gloves are staging a major comeback. British hosiery and neckwear are amongst the products that can capitalise on these strong market conditions.

### AMERICA'S READY FOR BRITISH CONTRACT FURNISHINGS.

With sales of \$20 billion in 1981, contract furnishings is one of the fastest-growing industries in the USA. With British exports of carpets and furniture up 45% in the first ten months of 1983, there are significant opportunities for British producers - especially for producers of ergonomic seating and computer-compatible office furnishings. Wool carpet, too, is expected to double its market share in the next three years.

### AMERICA'S READY FOR BRITISH FOOD-PROCESSING MACHINERY.

Food processing in the USA in the next decade will make gigantic strides as high technology developments satisfy the increasing demands of health-conscious consumers. The present British share of this \$1 billion market is \$10 million.

### AMERICA'S READY FOR BRITISH HEALTH CARE.

Expenditure on health care in the USA is currently running at \$316.6 billion, and some estimates put the figure as high as \$820 billion by 1990. America is Britain's largest single market in this field, buying \$109 million worth of medical equipment in 1983 - so there is much room for expansion.

### AMERICA'S READY FOR BRITISH COMPUTER SOFTWARE.

The US computer services and software market is expected to be worth \$53 billion by 1986, of which \$15 billion will represent sales of software products. British software houses with the right products and marketing skills are already doing well - and could do better.

### AMERICA'S READY FOR BRITISH CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES.

Total activity in the US construction industry was worth about \$195 billion in 1983. Real growth of 4-5% is expected

this year. There is much scope for British companies with competitive materials and equipment, particularly those offering cost savings, improved performance or aesthetic features.

### AMERICA'S READY FOR BRITISH NON-WEAPON DEFENCE SUPPLIES.

In 1984 the US Department of Defense will spend some \$86 billion on the procurement of goods and services, of which non-military items will account for more than \$20 billion.

The opportunities of this huge market have not yet been fully exploited by British suppliers.

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Each task force is headed up by a major figure from the UK business community, with specific knowledge of the US market, who will invite you to join seminars in this country, or marketing missions to the USA.

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British Overseas Trade Board



# Britain had no right to arrest Danish skipper, European Court rules

From Ian Murray  
Brussels

Britain had no legal right to arrest the Danish skipper, Mr Kent Kirk, for fishing inside its territorial waters in January last year. The European Court came to this conclusion in a landmark ruling yesterday after a lengthy study of the way in which Mr Kirk, on board his 140-tonne trawler, Sand Kirk, had been escorted into North Shields by HMS Dunbarton Castle and then fined £30,000 by the local magistrates.

Mr Kirk appealed against the sentence to Newcastle Crown Court, which in turn asked the European Court for its opinion of the Sea Fish (Specified UK Waters) Order 1982 (Prohibition of Fishing) under which the fine had been imposed.

The Danish skipper, who was deputy leader of the European Parliament's Conservative group at the time, argued that the law was itself illegal and that the fine therefore had to be declared null and void. He began a personal £25,000 legal battle of principle.

Despite an opinion by Mr Marco Darnon, the European Court's Advocate General, last April that Britain was within its rights, the court itself has now found otherwise. Its opinion is that under Community law, as it existed in the early part of last January, there was no way in which one Community member-state could forbid ships registered in another member-state from fishing in its coastal zone.

The trouble was that what amounted to a legal vacuum existed in the early part of last January. All British waters had become Community waters from the time it joined the EEC



Mr Kent Kirk: £25,000 battle of principle

On January 1, 1973. To give time for a common fisheries policy to be worked out, however, a 10-year period was agreed during which Britain could exercise control. The aim was for a common fisheries policy to be in place from the start of last year.

In the end, largely due to Danish objections, it was impossible to complete the necessary negotiations in time. Warned beforehand that a Danish trawler invasion of British waters was planned from the start of the New Year, the Government rushed through the Sea Fish Order, specifically banning Danish boats. The Commission backed this.

But Mr Kirk was determined to make a test case of the affair. On January 6 he led a small fleet of trawlers through an appalling North Sea gale into the prohibited zone off the north-east coast. Watched by a corps of very seakick journalists he then symbolically let down his nets in order to qualify for arrest, even though he knew

there was no chance of catching fish. He was duly arrested and fined. He then appealed and the Newcastle court asked the European Court's opinion. Despite the fact a common fisheries policy was agreed on January 25, Mr Kirk persisted with his case because he said that the British law was an attempt to deprive EEC citizens of their rights.

In the European Court's opinion, he was right to object. In the absence of an agreed common fisheries policy, Britain was not able to bring in on its own a law to exclude boats from another country. The right of entry to British waters had been agreed by all member-states when Britain joined, and could not therefore be bypassed.

The fact that the common fisheries policy subsequently gave Britain the right to control access to its waters did not matter. The court says that this would amount to retrospective legislation, which is contrary to the judicial code in all member-states.

His appeal is expected to come up at Newcastle Crown Court at the end of next month or the beginning of September. It will be up to that court to decide in the light of the European Court judgment, whether to allow the appeal.

● **COPENHAGEN:** Contacted by telephone at his home in Esbjerg Mr Kirk, welcomed the ruling (Christopher Follett writes).

"It was important for me to prove by my action that there is a limit to the pressure the EEC member-states can exert on small community members", he said.

Law Report, page 7

## US envoy admonished for backing Marcinkus

From Nicholas Ashford  
Washington

The man now appointed as the new US ambassador to the Vatican was admonished by the Reagan Administration two years ago for getting personally involved in the scandal surrounding the collapse of Italy's Banco Ambrosiano.

Mr William Wilson, who was formally appointed ambassador only last March when full relations between the United States and the Vatican were established, in 1982 he was President Reagan's unpaid and unofficial envoy to the Vatican.

The Justice Department severely criticized Mr Wilson, a close friend of President Reagan, asking the Attorney General, Mr William French Smith, to provide a character reference on behalf of Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, the Vatican banker.

Archbishop Marcinkus, an American-born friend of Mr Wilson, was then under investigation by the Italian authorities for the role he and the Vatican bank, known as the Institute for Religious Works, had played in the Banco Ambrosiano scandal.

In his letter Mr Wilson asked the Attorney General to say whether Archbishop Marcinkus was under investigation in the United States and to vouch for his character. Mr Wilson arranged a breakfast meeting between the two men when Mr Smith visited Rome in 1982.

In a sharp rebuff the Justice Department told Mr Wilson that any matter involving Mr Marcinkus would not be an appropriate matter for the Attorney General's involvement.

That response reflected the Administration's determination to stay out of a scandal that had international implications. A few months earlier Mr Roberto Calvi, President of the Banco Ambrosiano, was found dead, hanging from Blackfriars Bridge in London.

The Los Angeles Times, which this week told the story of the Justice Department's rebuff, also reported that a senior Administration official had tried unsuccessfully to prevent Mr Wilson from becoming involved in the case of Mr Marcinkus, a New York-based commodities trader, who has been indicted in America's biggest tax-evasion case.

According to the newspaper, Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, who was then Undersecretary of State, sent a telegram to Mr Wilson at the end of last year saying that the Administration was extremely nervous about any involvement at all on your part in this case.

## Parachute widow defies cliff

From Our Correspondent  
Oslo

"I dedicate this jump to my husband," said Mrs Jean Boenish, a 23-year-old American, before she made a parachute jump from the top of Trollveggen, a 3,000ft sheer cliff in west Norway, two days after her husband, Carl Boenish, had been killed in a similar jump.

Trollveggen (literally "troll wall"), a wild and forbidding formation of mountain precipices near the town of Andalsnes in the fjord region, has become a place of pilgrimage for parachutists of adventure from many parts of the world, who are known as cliff divers.

The divers fall at speeds approaching 140mph before their parachutes open.

"I am certain I did what my husband wanted," said Mrs Boenish. The day before her husband's death the couple had made a successful dive together at Trollveggen. This and Mr Boenish's last jump on Saturday were filmed by an American camera crew.

Carl Boenish was one of the pioneers of this spectacular sport, which started in the 1970s in the mountains of California.

Since 1980, about 250 cliff jumps have been made from the top of Trollveggen. A dozen of the divers have been injured, but Mr Boenish was the first to be killed. In addition, 11 mountaineers have lost their lives on the cliff, which is no less of a challenge for climbers than for divers.

## Kabul ministers in gunfight

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Afghanistan's fiery Minister of Defence and his political rival, the equally fiery Minister of Communications, are said to have fallen out to such an extent recently that they started shooting at each other, according to reports here by Western diplomats.

General Qader, the Defence Minister, pulled out his pistol and wounded his colleague, Brigadier Aslam Watanjar, who used to be Minister of Defence under the Taraki regime.

According to one Western comment yesterday, "Qader has a well deserved reputation for violence." He also came to the notice of Western diplomats last year, when he was reported to have been involved in a rough house with his deputy, General Khalilullah. The Deputy Defence Minister did not pull his pistol, preferring, according to

reports, to attack his chief with a leg of a chair. Nothing much has been heard of General Khalilullah since, though he was reportedly under house arrest for some time.

General Qader is a prominent although a moderate member of the Parcham faction of the ruling party in Afghanistan, and Brigadier Watanjar is a leading member of the Khalis faction. Western diplomats believe that the incident may be part of the on-going factional dispute which is troubling the Government.

Another Western diplomatic source pointed out yesterday that, with the exception of President Babrak Karmal, no other leading figures have been mentioned in the official media in the country for the past week. The source surmises that some big dispute or shake-up may be going on behind the scenes.

The source also points out that on a less elevated plane than the generals, Mr Abdul Wakil, the Minister of Finance, has been replaced, and nothing more has been said about him. Mr Wakil has been replaced by Mr Muhammad Kabir.

The sudden announcement and the absence of further information has prompted speculation that Mr Kabir may have been a target of the assassination wave that is presently being inflicted on party officials in the capital.



## Premier names the day

From John Best, Ottawa

Mr John Turner, the Canadian Prime Minister announcing the date of the Canadian general election with a toast to reporters at an Ottawa press conference - drunk in water. The Prime Minister yesterday was resting before launching his election campaign. He announced on Monday that the general election will be on September 4.

The Liberal Prime Minister planned to spend two days recuperating from his recent hectic schedule, including a quick weekend visit to the Queen at Windsor castle, before beginning his punishing campaign schedule.

Meanwhile Mr Brian Mulroney, the Conservative leader, and his close advisers were meeting in Ottawa, and Mr EA Broadbent, the New Democratic Party leader, was in his home in Oakville, Ontario.

## Princess's private art preview infuriates Californians

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

Los Angeles art lovers were infuriated at being shut out of a private art preview, when Princess Anne, who was to have a private viewing of an exhibition of Impressionist paintings at the county museum of art.

Most of the anger was directed at museum officials, who said that, at the request of the State Department and Scotland Yard, the building was cleared of visitors while the Princess and her party spent an hour viewing the 127 paintings gathered for a much-acclaimed exhibition entitled "A day in the country - Impressionism and the French landscape".

Many Californians had bought tickets weeks ago, but were barred from coming in or had to wait for the royal visitor, who is on a goodwill tour to Los Angeles, to finish her tour.

Mr Lou Kessler, one of those who directed his anger at the Princess, said: "As an old New Englander, I thought we had settled all this at Bunker Hill. We contributed money to the museum in the past - but this seems like it will be the last time."

Many of those who had tickets had to wait in the smoggy, 90°F heat for their delayed entry into the museum.

## Reagan ready to deny Greece sales of F16 jets

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington

The Reagan Administration is expected to decide shortly to block the sale of 16 F5 fighters to Greece, despite the fact that the row is making relations with Athens even more strained.

However, officials yesterday were at pains to emphasise the value the US places on its relationship with Greece as an important member of Nato.

Greece is incensed that the aircraft, which it was trying to buy from Norway, may be sold to Turkey. As the aircraft are of American manufacture, the US retains the right to authorize transfers from third countries.

A decision to block the sale would be, in the words of American officials, a "limited and carefully calibrated" gesture of the Administration's disapproval of Greece's release last month of a suspected Jordanian terrorist.

The Administration's attitude was summed up in a recent Congressional testimony by Mr Richard Burt, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, who said: "It is often very frustrating to deal with an allied government that defends the Soviet Union

## Court fight over frozen sperm Wife sues to have baby by her dead husband

From Elaine Geddes, Paris

French legal history will be in the making when court hearings resume today of an unprecedented case involving a woman who is trying to obtain the frozen sperm of her dead husband in order to have his child.

The sperm was deposited two and a half years ago with The Centre for the Study and Conservation of sperm at Kremlin-Bicêtre, outside Paris. The centre argues that it has no right to hand over the sperm as it is in effect an indivisible part of the man, and as such cannot be bequeathed in the same way as his other possessions.

Mme Corinne Pargpalaix, now aged 23, met her husband, Alain, a police officer, in August 1981. Shortly after, it was discovered that Alain had cancer of the testicles. He was told that he would have to undergo chemotherapy which might leave him sterile. So he decided to make a deposit of his sperm in a sperm bank.

He appeared to be making good progress under his treatment, and the couple decided to get married. But he kept

## 121 miners trapped by blaze in Taiwan pit

Taipei (Reuters, AP) - smoke from a mineshaft fire last night prevented rescuers from reaching 121 miners trapped with limited air 6,500 feet beneath the surface.

A mining official said the danger at the Juifang coal mine's Mayshan pit, about 30 miles north-east of Taipei, grew with every passing hour.

"We are doing our best to get them out. The longer the rescue work, the smaller the chance of their survival".

Police said that only five of the 126 trapped after the blaze had emerged from the pit.

Experts had been called in to find ways of pumping air into the mine. The trapped men had gone down with air supplies, but these would last only a few hours.

The mining official said: "I know the mine very well. The next few hours will be vital." Families of the miners gathered at the pit where the Taiwanese Prime Minister, Mr Yu Kuo-Hua, personally directed rescue operations.

Police said an initial investigation showed the fire was started by a spark after a short-circuit. It lasted just over an hour, although smoke still filled the mineshaft.

It was the second mine accident in Taiwan in three weeks. An explosion at the Haishan pit, also in the north of the island, caused a cave-in that killed 74 miners last month.

An inquiry after that disaster had prompted the Government to consider closing 70 of Taiwan's mines. Some had already stopped production, while others were alleged by MPs to be unsafe.

Only a fraction of Taiwan's coal is locally produced. Last year it imported 7.7 million tonnes, mainly from Canada and the United States.

After the fire at the Haishan mine, the Prime Minister ordered safety checks on all coal mines. He later threatened to close all unsafe and inefficient pits.

## Washington conference to update the hotline

Washington - A Soviet delegation is due here this week for further negotiations with United States officials to modernize the so-called crisis "hotline" link between the capitals of the two superpowers (Moshin Ali writes).

The technical talks will be part of a continuous effort by the two governments to upgrade the Washington-Moscow link, designed to stave off misunderstandings during crises which could lead to accidental conflict, a State Department official said.

The present 20-year-old "hotline" is a slow speed, teletype link. President Reagan last year proposed a modernized "hotline" as further measure to build confidence.

## Jailers cleared of sadism

Ottawa - Guards at the Archambault prison near Montreal used tear gas on prisoners, and physically mistreated some of them following a riot at the penitentiary in July 1982, according to a report by Canada's correctional investigator, Mr Ron Stewart.

He found no evidence however to substantiate the more serious charges of brutality and sadism made against guards in the aftermath of the riot, in which three guards and two prisoners died.

## British aid

Geneva - A £5m donation for development projects by British and international voluntary agencies to help refugees and local populations was announced yesterday by Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (Icara2).

## Ship held

Cairo (AP) - A mysterious explosion rocked a Soviet container ship shortly after leaving the southern end of the Suez Canal and police detained the ship for investigation.

## Miss Universe



Miss Sweden, 21-year-old blonde nurse Yvonne Ryding, who was crowned in Miami Miss Universe 1984, won a cash prize of \$175,000 (£135,000).

## Slovo goes

Maputo (AFP) - Mr Joe Slovo, alleged by Pretoria to be the mastermind behind African National Congress guerrilla attacks in South Africa, has left Mozambique after Maputo asked him to go under its security agreement with Pretoria.

## Final account

Manila (Reuters) - A bystander was killed and 19 people wounded when a grenade launcher was used to settle a dispute between two feuding families on the island of Jolo in the southern Philippines.

## Bread up

Tunis (Reuters) - The Tunisian Government announced immediate increases in the price of bread and other cereal products of up to 20 per cent, the first rise since bloody bread riots in January.

## Jet crash

Stade, West Germany (AP) - Two West German F104 starfighters crashed yesterday in separate mishaps in northern Germany, killing one woman and injuring two men on the ground. Both pilots ejected.

## Pershing test

Bonn (AFP) - American troops equipped with Pershing 2 rockets began manoeuvres in southern Germany aimed at testing their capacity for speedy deployment in an emergency.

## Delivery day

Quincy, Massachusetts (AP) - When Justice Lee Mitchell was born last week, it was also the birthday of her mother (18), the obstetrician (37) and the nurse (32).

## Poste restante

Brussels (AFP) - About 7,000 letters which a lazy postman failed to deliver have been found eight years later in his garden shed in the Namur area of Belgium. They will now be delivered with an apology.

## Lebanon braced to send Army into the Chouf

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

After extending its tenuous control over Beirut again on Monday night, the Lebanese Government yesterday began tentative preparations to send its Army high up into the Chouf Mountains still controlled by Druze militias.

Six months ago, when Government troops and Druze artillery batteries were shooting it out in the foothills, the idea would have been preposterous, but President Gemayel, Mr Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister, and Mr Nabih Berri, the Shia Muslim militia leader who is also Minister of Justice, met at the Baabda presidential palace in the morning to discuss the imposition of Government control right up to the Israeli-Syrian front lines beyond Alep.

It was the first time Mr Berri had visited the palace at Baabda, although Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader who is also a Government Minister - and whose approval will be necessary if the Army is to go into the Chouf - did not attend yesterday's meeting. The Government, however, can take

## Poles play the masonic card

From Roger Boyes  
Warsaw

Hardline Polish Marxists have accused Solidarity advisers and dissidents, four of whom will face trial this Friday, of forging strong links with secret lodges of Freemasons. The Freemasonry movement, according to the weekly *Rzeczpospolita*, has penetrated the Polish intelligentsia, seducing scientists, academicians, and political activists into a blind hatred of the communist system.

Although there have been repeated propaganda barages against the KOR dissident group and its sympathizers since martial law was imposed 30 months ago, not even the toughest Marxist commentators have tried to play the "Freemasons' card. Now, only days before the KOR dissidents Jack Kuron, Adam Michnik, Henryk Wujec and Zbigniew Romaszewski face Poland's most important political trial for decades, the silence has been broken.

The official Western strategy of softening communism is a direct product of the Freemasons' aims to free "captive minds" from the burden of ideology," writes Ireneusz Kaminski, a former member of the hardline Grunwald association. "The ideal man, according to Freemasons, is not a member of a party, nor of a state and professes nothing but obedience to his masters from higher levels of the lodge's hierarchy."

The article names a number of liberal reformers, including the elected but recently deposed Rector of Warsaw University, Dr Klemens Szaniawski, leading Catholic intellectuals, and Poland's leading philosopher, Mr Leszek Kolakowski (now in exile in Oxford) as Freemasons. Mr Adam Michnik, the leading KOR member, was taught by the Freemason and poet, Antoni Slonimski, the weekly said.

Although some of those mentioned in the article have dismissed the accusations as absurd, they agree that a sinister element has been injected into the propaganda campaign



Eyes on the future: Mr Arafat, the PLO leader (left), with Señor Perez de Cuellar during their Geneva talks.

## Arafat in hopeful mood after seeing UN chief

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

"The pace of events has speeded up," Mr Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Organization, said yesterday after a two-hour discussion with the United Nations Secretary-General, Señor Javier Perez de Cuellar. "We are now in crucial circumstances which could shape the future of the Middle East."

He said the United Nations Secretary-General had given him a clear idea of what was envisaged in future efforts, within the context of United Nations resolutions, to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict "always taking into account the

## Siberian railway nearer

Moscow (Reuters) - Engineers working on the Soviet Union's top transport priority, the new "Bam" trans-Siberian railway, are within 65 miles of linking up the final sections of track, Pravda said yesterday. It added that the line would now be finished well ahead of the November 7 deadline.

But reports from the area have suggested substantial difficulties still remain because mountains separate the two construction teams.

A senior Politburo member

Mr Geidar Aliyev visited the region last month and called for major efforts to speed up work and improve backup facilities and conditions for workers.

The new route, known as the Baikal-Amur-Mainline (Bam), will run from Lake Baikal to the Amur river, several hundred miles to the north of the old pre-revolutionary trans-Siberian line.

It is intended to promote settlement and development of eastern Siberia's natural resources.



# Delhi's White Paper on Punjab riots fails to prove foreign interference

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The Indian Government's long-promised and long-delayed White Paper on the Punjab agitation was published yesterday, but it is more significant for what it does not say, than for what it reveals.

Although Government ministers and top civil servants have been quick to name Pakistan as a source of inspiration, training and supply for the Sikh terrorists in recent weeks, the name "Pakistan" scarcely appears at all in the text of the White Paper.

In the section devoted to foreign interference, the authors go so far as to say "repeated external aggression and other pressures have failed to break the unity and integrity of India, attempts are now being made to cause internal disruption," but not much further.

Neither is there any mention of the American Central Intelligence Agency, although leading figures, and certain leading newspapers, have been quick to point in the direction of Langley, Virginia, as a fount of some of Punjab's troubles. The furthest the White Paper will go is to say that "the Government has reason to believe that the terrorists are receiving different types of active support from certain foreign sources... however, it would not be in the public interest to divulge information which the Government have."

The authors, forgetting for the moment that they are speaking for the highest authority of all in India, say "high authorities have spoken of the possibility of illegal inflows of large supplies of arms into India from across the border." They add, however: "More facts will be available when investigations have been completed in cases against terrorists who have been apprehended."

While ever ready to blame the "foreign media" for their problems, the White Paper declares that "a section of the foreign media is deliberately presenting totally distorted versions of the Punjab situation, which have the effect of encouraging and sustaining separatist activities."

A good deal of attention in the White Paper goes towards identifying those Sikh organizations abroad which foster separatist activities. Among the people it names operating in Britain is Dr Jagjit Singh Chauhan, the self-styled leader of the Khalistan Movement, which seeks an independent Sikh state. It notes his close links with the leaders of the Kashmir Liberation Front in Kashmir.

Dr Chauhan has had close connections with another secessionist politician, Mr Ganga Singh Dhillon, who they say has been maintaining contacts with US senators and "persons in the higher echelons of the Pakistan administration."

The Indian Information Minister is in Pakistan at present and has come to an agreement with his opposite number over the way each country should be portrayed in the other's media, which no doubt led to some anxious rewriting recently.

The White Paper was due to be published over a week ago, but prolonged discussion on an including the Cabinet has resulted in its constant revision, and no doubt its tone down.

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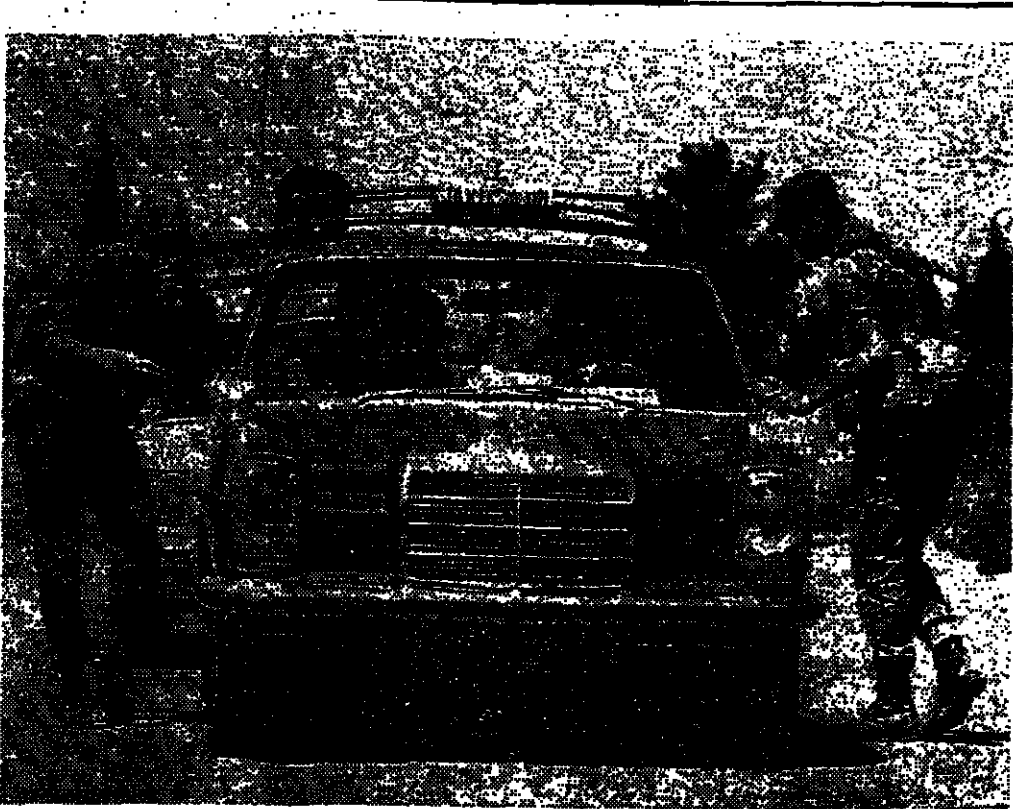
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Occupation hazard: Israeli troops checking papers at a roadblock on the West Bank, where Labour's economic spokesman, Mr Yaacobi (above, right), has promised no new Jewish settlements in densely populated Arab areas.

## Labour takes harder line on West Bank

Christopher Walker, Jerusalem Correspondent, continues his examination of the three main issues dominating the campaign for Israel's July 23 general election. Today: the Occupied Territories.

"Labour's electoral victory is awaited by Bruno Kreisky, King Hussein, arch-terrorist Abu Iyad (of the PLO), Egyptian minister of state Buroos Ghali and Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij. The fact that Labour has such allies must ring alarm bells in the hearts of all Jews - Labour would tear away part of the country and cause us to perish."

That alarmist warning, originally delivered by Mr Ariel Sharon, the former Defence Minister, has been repeated from countless Likud platforms in an effort to drive home the Government's passionate contention that a cabinet under Mr Shimon Peres, would "sell-out" the occupied West Bank.

The policies of the two main blocks, Likud and Labour, towards the future of the occupied Arab territories - the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights - are the issues on which they differ most. But it has been a feature of the 1984 campaign that these differences have visibly narrowed since the last election in 1981.

The main difference between Labour's new manifesto and the one that lost it the election four years ago is that, this time, no explicit mention is made of territorial compromise on the Golan Heights, the territory won by Israel in 1967 and annexed by the Begin government amid a wave of world condemnation in 1981.

The switch in emphasis has already prompted a strong protest from the left wing Mapam party, which would be Labour's main ally in any new coalition. Mapam's leaders are unhappy with what they have described as "deliberately soft phrasing" in the Labour manifesto over the whole question of territorial compromise.

Labour's more hawkish approach may distress those who hope that a change in the Israeli government might be sufficient to unfreeze the Middle East peace process, but the thinking behind it is well-calculated. "Labour knows that to win, it

has to attract disaffected people who voted for the Likud last time," explained one observer. "The best way to do that is not to frighten them away with anything too dovish."

The opposition's harder line was outlined in a series of newspaper advertisements which pledged: "No return to the '67 borders: no uprooting of settlements: no negotiations with the PLO: no Palestinian state: yes, a Jewish democratic state: yes, defensible borders: yes, responsible Zionism: yes, peace and security. The (Labour) alignment is the only hope."

Suspensions shared by many middle-of-the-road Israelis about the real future intentions of Labour in any effort to reach an agreement with Jordan's King Hussein may prove the Likud's strongest asset in the vital closing days of the campaign. Mr Sharon, in particular, can be trusted to whip them up.

If the opinion polls are correct and the next administration is Labour, it will propose negotiations with Jordan either on the basis of UN resolutions 242 and 338, or

without prior conditions on either side. Labour has stressed that it will adopt a new policy on settlements. Mr Gad Yaacobi, the party's chief economic spokesman, recently pledged that a Labour government would not set up any new settlements in heavily populated Arab areas, or spend money on those already established there. Labour is also committed to handing over civilian authority to the Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Among Arabs living under their seventeenth year of occupation, a preference for Labour is detectable, but by no means universal. Many radicals are deeply suspicious of the implications of a more moderate approach to the Palestinian problem. "Labour and Likud are two faces of the same Zionist coin," said Mr Jamil Nasser, the deposed mayor of Jericho. "The difference is that Likud says frankly: 'we do not want you in this country', while Labour disguises these sentiments with diplomatic declarations."

Tomorrow: Lebanon

Amman (Reuters) - President Francois Mitterrand stepped back 2,000 years yesterday when he toured the remains of Petra, an imposing desert stronghold of the Arab Nabateans, whose caravans established the first overland trade routes between the Levant and the Gulf.

But amid the massive fortifications, troops carrying automatic weapons provided a reminder of the main aim of the French President's visit - to help to break the deadlock in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mitterrand, who arrived on Monday for a three-day visit, attended a state banquet on Monday during which King Hussein of Jordan appealed for United Nations help in defusing what he called an explosive situation.

In a speech reflecting dismay at the failure of successive peace plans, he said prospects for peace had never been so bleak and spoke of a climate of

despair, confrontation and instability. King Hussein, a central figure in any future initiative, renewed his call for an international conference under the auspices of the UN Security Council, of which France is one of five permanent members.

He said such a meeting of all the parties concerned - including the Palestine Liberation Organization - was the best way to a settlement.

President Mitterrand said he shared Jordan's hopes for an all-party peace conference, but he did not believe there were any "miracle formulas." Diplomats said his response reflected his government's feeling that such a conference would be useful only if there had been a measure of prior agreement on key issues.

The French leader has made it clear his purpose is to listen to what King Hussein has to say and to offer French help where possible.



Occupation hazard: Israeli troops checking papers at a roadblock on the West Bank, where Labour's economic spokesman, Mr Yaacobi (above, right), has promised no new Jewish settlements in densely populated Arab areas.

## Greens put off decision on rotation of MPs

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Green members of the Bundestag met yesterday to try to resolve a growing conflict within the party over the reluctance of some of its members to give up their seats halfway through their parliamentary term in accordance with the party's commitment to a "rotation" of its representatives. But they postponed any decision until after the summer recess.

The Greens say rotation is the only way their 26 voting members of the Bundestag can keep in touch with the party's popular base, and avoid temptation of building up their public profile out of political ambition.

Several better-known members of the party, however, strongly oppose rotation, saying that it robs the Greens of their most experienced parliamentary speakers just as they are beginning to make a mark on the political scene and on public consciousness. A crisis has developed over the threat by two leading members, Frau Petra Kelly and Herr Roland Vogt, to refuse to resign in March.

Frau Kelly recently asked the party's Bavarian branch, which nominated her to the Bundestag, to extend her mandate, but her request was turned down. She publicly regretted this, and hinted that she would either resign immediately and go back to her previous job in the European Commission in Brussels, or would defy the Bavarian party's wishes and stay on in the Bundestag.

This threat has put the Greens in a difficult position, for if they expel her and Herr Vogt from the parliamentary faction their numbers would fall below the minimum needed to constitute a faction, with its attendant parliamentary advantages.

Herr Vogt, one of the most active Greens in the peace movement, also said he would only give up his seat after a referendum of all party members in the country to see whether the "real basis" did indeed want its representatives to step down.

Many Greens would not be sorry to see Frau Kelly go, as she has been at loggerheads with her colleagues for some time, and sharply denounced the party after losing her position as one of its three leaders or "speakers."

She has expressed sympathy and understanding for the actions of her close friend, General Gert Bastian, who resigned from the parliamentary faction after accusing it of intrigue, dishonesty and manipulation.

The Greens have also been wracked by a split between the pragmatists, led by Herr Otto Schily, who favour a tactical alliance with the Social Democrats, and by the fundamentalists who oppose any compromise.

Herr Schily recently proposed a formal alliance with the SPD in an article in the party's newspaper *Vorwärts*, in which he said the two parties could jointly support Herr Oskar Lafontaine, the left-wing SPD Mayor of Saarbrücken, as a possible candidate for Chancellor.

## Social Democrats move nearer unity in Turkey

From Our Correspondent, Ankara

Prospects for a united social democratic opposition to the present Turkish Government have improved after last week's first national congress of the Social Democracy Party (Sodep) - the party which came second to the ruling Motherland Party in the local elections in March, after being prevented from competing in the parliamentary election last November.

At the congress, Mr Erdal Inonu, the Sodep leader, issued a call for unity between Sodep and the Populist Party, which has 116 out of 480 seats in parliament but won only 3.7 per cent of the votes in the local elections (compared to Sodep's 23.4 per cent). This had been favourably received by the Populist leader, Mr Necdet Culp, and the two men are to meet on Friday. Many Populist deputies have expressed outright enthusiasm.

Legal difficulties lie ahead, however, as the constitution forbids MPs to switch parties. So even if the Populist Party disbands itself to merge with Sodep its MPs may have to remain technically "independent" until the five-year term of the present parliament expires in 1988.

A rival "Democratic Left Party" will probably be announced later this month, with the blessing of the former prime minister, Mr Bulent Ecevit. Its leaders claim to have recruited 18,000 members.

The final communiqué of the Sodep congress warned the Government that, while no one wanted a return to the chaos of the seventies, to think that just because of this the Turkish people will resign themselves to a political regime lacking the rights and liberties enjoyed by Western peoples will be a very grave mistake.

It called for a general amnesty for people imprisoned for their political beliefs, and for amendments in the laws governing the press.

## Law Report July 11 1984

### Wilful obstruction of police

Lewis v Cox Before Lord Justice Kerr and Mr Justice Webster [Judgment delivered July 10]

In considering whether a defendant was guilty of "wilful" obstruction of a constable in the execution of his duty, contrary to section 51(3) of the Police Act 1964, a court had to be satisfied that the defendant's conduct in fact prevented the constable from carrying out his duty, or made it more difficult for him to do so, and that the defendant intended that conduct to prevent the constable from carrying out his duty, or to make it more difficult for him to carry it out.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in reserved judgments allowing an appeal by case stated by the prosecutor, Police Constable Lawrence Lewis, against the decision of Bristol Magistrates' Court, September 2, 1983, whereby they acquitted the defendant, Michael Vincent Cox, of an offence under section 51(3).

Mr Noel Sweeney for the prosecutor, Mr Robert Duval for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE WEBSTER said that the facts as found by the justices were that on May 27, 1983, the defendant was present when his friend was arrested in Filton, Bristol for being drunk and disorderly. The friend was placed in the back of a police van by the prosecutor.

The defendant opened the rear van door to ask his friend where he was being taken but the prosecutor shut the door and warned the defendant that if he opened the door again he would be arrested for obstruction.

The prosecutor got into the van to drive it away. The defendant again opened the rear door to inquire of his friend where he was being taken, whereupon he was arrested for obstruction.

It was accepted by the defendant that the opening of the door obstructed the prosecutor because it prevented him from driving the van away. But it was submitted before the justices that the obstruction was not "wilful" because the defendant's actions were not "aimed at the police."

That expression was to be found in the judgment of Lord Justice

## Dublin wins oil refining monopoly

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Oil companies operating in Ireland can be forced to buy at least some of their supplies from the country's nationalized refinery and can be made to pay an economic price.

That is the view of the European Court in Luxembourg, which yesterday told Campus Oil that it had to buy from the Whitegate refinery to keep it in business. The refinery, which is run by the state, is the only one in Ireland and can supply 35 per cent of the country's needs.

The court told Campus, and the five other oil companies supporting its case, that when a country's supply of oil is so limited that it is necessary to impose for its oil requirements, for reasons of public security it had a right to insist that its state refinery be a supplier.

The court argued that if this were not allowed, the refinery could go out of business and thus make the country vulnerable. At the same time, Ireland could only force oil companies to buy the bare minimum required to ensure supplies of essential public services.

The Irish Government bought the refinery in 1982, concerned that if it were closed, Ireland would be dependent on outside oil supplies.

## European Law

### Fishing ban made before authorized by EEC

Regina v Kirk Case 63/83 Before Lord MacKenzie Stuart, President, and Judges T. Koopmans, K. Bahlmann, Y. Galmot, P. Pescatore, A. O'Keefe, G. Bosco, O. Doe and C. Kakouris Advocate General M. Darmon [Judgment delivered July 10]

Member states could not prohibit boats from another member state from fishing in their waters before the adoption of Council Regulation No 170/83 of January 25, 1983 (OJ 1983 No L 24/1) - other than as a conservation measure.

By the Sea Fish (Specified UK Waters) (Prohibition of Fishing) Order of December 22, 1982, the United Kingdom prohibited Danish fishing boats from fishing in British waters within the 12-mile limit. The order was notified to the Commission which approved it by decision of January 5, 1983.

On January 6, Mr Kent Kirk, the captain of a Danish fishing boat, was found fishing within the prohibited waters and subsequently fined. He appealed to Newcastle upon Tyne Crown Court, contending that the United Kingdom had not been authorized to make the Order and that no offence had been committed.

On January 25, the Council adopted Regulation No 170/83 establishing a Community system for the conservation and management of fishery resources. Article 6(1) authorized the member states to retain the derogations under article 100 of the Act of Accession for ten years as from January 1, 1983, and to extend the six-mile limit to up to 12 nautical miles. The crown court referred the matter for a preliminary ruling under article 177 of the EEC Treaty.

In its judgment the Court of Justice of the European Communities held as follows:

Pursuant to articles 100 and 103 of the Act of Accession, derogations from the fundamental principle of non-discrimination were restricted to the transitional period ending December 31, 1982, and the introduction of any further measure was entrusted to the Community authorities, in particular the Council.

Although the Council did not adopt such measures within the period laid down by article 103, the member states did not thereby have power to act in place of the Council, in particular by extending the derogations beyond the prescribed time limit.

It followed that, at the material time, article 2(1) of regulation No 101/76, which provided for equal conditions of access to waters coming within the jurisdiction of the member states and the consequent abolition of all discrimination based on nationality, was fully applicable.

In Case 804/79 *Commission v UK* (1981) ECR 1045 the court held that, in the absence of Community rules, the member states had power to take temporary measures for the conservation of fishery resources in order to avoid irreparable damage contrary to the objectives of the common conservation policy.

## Sufficient reasons must be given

Yusuf and Others v Aberplace Ltd

Objections by an industrial tribunal to being required by the Employment Appeal Tribunal to amplify its findings and reasons on the ground that it was *functus officio* were not justified. Mr J. A. Scouller stated, reading a reserved judgment of the appeal tribunal (Mr Justice Nolan, Mrs M. Boyle and Mr J. A. Scouller) on July 10.

MR SCOLLER said that the

## Court of Justice of the European Communities

### Only Coca-Cola is Coke

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## Only Coca-Cola is Coke

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Despite a 50,000-signature petition, one of the north's historic buildings is to be replaced by a modern shopping centre

# End of the road for Wigan market

Wigan Market Hall is a fine example of what can happen to a sturdy, popular, traditional central market building. In April its 200 traders learnt finally of the imminent demise of the hall which has dominated the town centre since its opening in 1877.

The site is to house a large new shopping centre designed, in the words of the borough council leader, "to take Wigan into the 21st century". The scheme will provide shops, a supermarket, car parks and an inner ring road and the cost - between £20m and £40m - will be shared by the council and the developers, the North East Development Association. The site will include a new market hall.

Despite this, 50,000 people signed a petition against the demolition of the old market hall. "We had them queuing up to sign" one of the organisers said. On a busy Friday it's hard to find anyone in the market, trader or customer, who wants a new market, or who thinks that in the recession hit North a new shopping centre will bring the trade back to the centre of Wigan that has been lost over the past 20 years.

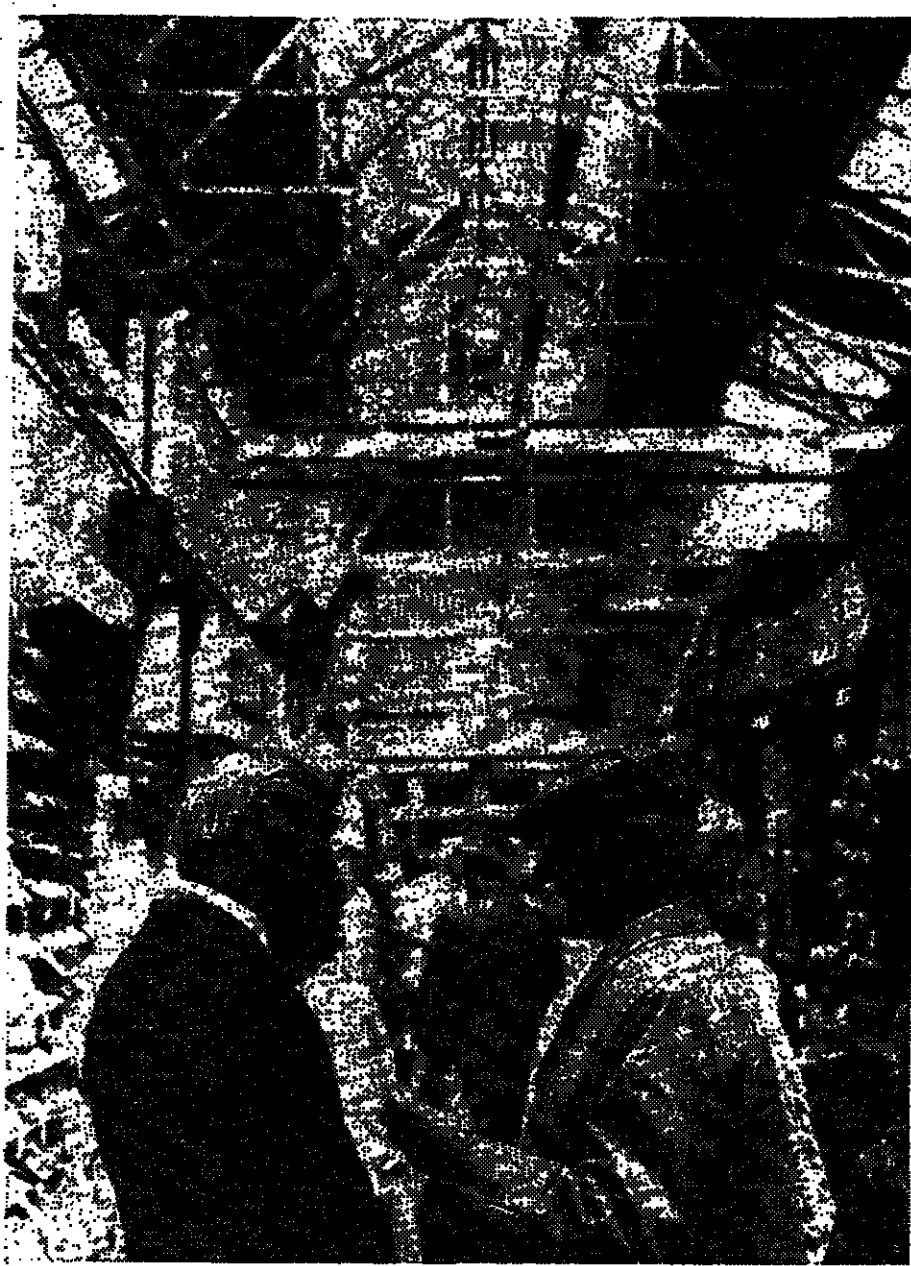
But the view of the Labour council is that there is pressure from national retailers for modern premises, which will in turn attract shoppers from outside the town. The Liberals, who want to keep the market hall as it is and refurbish it, say that the planners may be out of date now that shopping centres have given way to "out of town" sites, of which there are seven ringing Wigan.

Those are the arguments, usually couched in development speak. The market itself swirls with activity: stalls are crammed inside and out with food, clothing, flowers, everything. Here are nine butchers, each busier than the last; you can buy a pound of nails at that stall and a "Paragon" coal shovel here for £1.75.

The sweet stall sells "Norman's" home-made curries, aniseed, herbal cough drops, treacle brittle, nutty nibs and dessert mix. Alf Peacock sells tea cosies for £1.75 and ladies' fancy knit vests with built-up shoulders. The pet shop is called Molyneux and Smith.

Mrs Lesley Smith trades outside the hall. She sells hundreds of bolts of fabric from a stall (rent £6.50 a day) she opened 12 years ago.

One of her fears about the new



Interior of the hall (above). Lesley Smith (top right) has a stall outside. John Green (right) - his family have traded in the market since it opened

market is that the loading bays are to be underground, far from the stalls. How will she carry all those bolts that distance? She has other fears: "How many markets are there that are old fashioned now? Why spoil something that is good, that already works well? When you take the oldness away from a thing - well, you get that." (Here she points to Wigan's first venture into modern shopping arcades - a blank, enclosed building opposite the hall which has a number empty units and largely houses national chain stores).

At the household stall, Whelan

and Taylor, (kitchen rolls 27p, men's tissues 26p) Mrs Pauline Taylor is a tornado of energy: "I've been to lots of towns where there are new markets. They're a washout! Every one just a draughty entry! They've had their atmosphere killed off!" Young Mr John Chadwick, butcher, with 28 employees, mostly young and exuberantly hard working ("and they're all employees, there's no job creation here!" he says) points out that the market houses "200 small businesses, where's the sense in swapping that for one big development?"

John Green, whose family

butcher's firm has been in the hall since the day it opened, is chairman of the traders' group. He believes that the hall has been neglected for years by its local authority owner while various developers have sniffed at the site, why not, he asks, refurbish it and make the market a far greater attraction than the shopping centres which already abound in the area?

There's an odd fatalism about the whole redevelopment among the customers making purchases between stalls, stopping to chat on the wooden floor (an award winning Victorian innovation -

blocks used upended to form a floor to last till kingdom come); they say things like "I don't want the market to change, it'll never be the same, but they've decided, so there's nothing to be done."

In 1984 Wigan people can be excused for feeling a little sore about their image; but Orwell's tripe shop has long since gone and the market and its square represent something good and sturdy from the past that the citizens - at least 50,000 of them - want to keep. Why not let them?

Lindsay Mackie



## VICTORIAN VALUES

The great covered markets of the North of England are in the main Victorian, monuments in stone and brick, ironwork and statuary to the expansion of domestic desire for everything under the sun.

With their high glass roofs, the natural light falling on graceful cast pillars and honeycomb ventilators, the market halls were designed to take shopping up a notch or two: they were a suitable, dignified venue for the respectable and substantial shopper (whose servants shopped at the open markets).

Modelled on conservatory designs, the halls sprang up in every northern town and city. The great Waterhouse built one in Darlington, Manchester, Leeds, Halifax and Huddersfield all boasted great halls, housing hundreds of stalls, piled high with fruit and vegetables, meat, hardware, herbal remedies, haberdashery, sweets and soft furnishings, great cheeses, tripe, braid and sequins.

The best of the surviving old markets are still, miraculously, much the same, testaments to the popularity of this way of bringing buyers and sellers together in places that have existed, in one form or another, for hundreds of years. There's always been a market here," the visitor to these places is told.

But, centrally placed in coveted prime sites, there is hardly an existing market in the North which has not felt pressure from development. Many have already gone. Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Warrington, St Helens, Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds have lost halls since the start of the 1970s.

The disappearance of the great market halls of Britain has been happening, by stealth, over the past two decades. Customers, able to buy everything, almost, under one roof, loved them. So did the traders, since hundreds of small businesses have begun under the high roof of a market hall of around the sheltering outside walls.

One estimate puts the number of these great halls which have been destroyed in the past 20 years at 70 per cent. The causes include disrepair, development and a number of fires.

Sometimes threats of alternative shopping centres or development merely wax and wane but they take up the traders' time, energy and cash in legal battles. Chorley, Preston and Accrington have felt these tremors. There is hardly a local authority in the country that has not wanted to meddle with its old markets, to their detriment, according to the editor of the *Market Trader* newspaper.

\*\*\*\*\*

moreover...  
Miles Kington

## Lichfield's Indian summer

I waver violently between two opposite approaches to travelling to new places. Sometimes I dutifully do my homework in advance and arrive thoroughly educated, while at other times I arrive totally ignorant, or open-minded, and let first impressions educate me. The further I go afield, the more I tend to read up, so that when I reached Granada last month I felt I knew the place already. When this last weekend I found myself, unprepared, in Lichfield, it was as if I had come to a strange, exotic place.

Now that I've been there, it seems even more strange and exotic. Wandering round the outside of the blackish, reddish cathedral, I paused to stare up at a grotesque gargyle, shrieking silently into space. "If you're looking for strange creatures," said a local, over my shoulder, "you want to go round the other side. They are really weird there." So they were - a whole menagerie of devils, griffins and lions, leering and eating smaller stone creatures. The Middle Ages may have been without television, but they had a good supply of exotic documentaries from the church's natural history unit.

Inside the magnificent cathedral the accent was more on military matters. I do not recall having seen so many battle honours, regimental monuments, roll-calls of those dead in far-off places. India, mostly. The plaques of those who had passed away peacefully in bed seemed almost apologetic that they had not perished in battle.

Next to it was the strangest thing of all, a display board erected by Rackham's of Lichfield, local photographers, showing recent events in colour. A group of smiling Indian women in saris (India again), a great group of cricketers among whom I recognized Lord Lichfield, Ted Mout and Barry Norman and a crowd in front of the cathedral containing about 40 double bass players and an elephant. I never saw anything in Granada like this, nor can I think off-hand of any composer who wrote music for double basses and elephant.

I was in town to take part in a concert belonging to the Lichfield Festival, but our concert was not the main event of the evening. That was a concert given in the cathedral by starist Ravi Shankar - India again! The festival director told us that what he had heard of it had been magnificent and that two thirds of the large audience had been Indian.

It will come as no surprise to you to learn that when we looked round for somewhere to eat after our late concert, the three restaurants still open for business were Indian. And yet when we wandered round Lichfield on Sunday morning, admiring the trees and lakes in the middle of this admirable town of mystery, peering at the church-mason's quarter stretching away like some inland bazaar and inspecting the spot where the last public hanging in England took place (1612), we didn't see a single Indian face. Where were all the Shankar fans, the sari ladies, the Indian chefs? Where was the elephant trainer? What curious cycle in history was it that took all those Lichfield people to India years ago and then brought all these Indian people to Lichfield?

As I say, a city of exotic strangeness. And I probably wouldn't have noticed it if I had done the proper reading up in advance, but instead would now be dabbling on about the bicentenary of the greatest Englishman of all time - as it is, this may be the first piece ever on Lichfield which hasn't bothered to mention Dr Johnson. Go to Lichfield and buy your Dr Johnson mugs if you like. I shall, till I am better instructed, think of it as an Indian city with parks and ornamental water, full of small palaces and dominated by the most enormous red fort, decorated with animals not found this side of Bombay.

Mick Brown

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## Daltrey changes his tune

Roger Daltrey is clearly a changed man. His clothes are more dapper. His aura is - should we say? - mature. But the biggest difference appears to be in Daltrey's attitude; the former lead singer of the Who, one of the most idealistic bands in the history of rock and roll, is now a pragmatist.

"I don't have any illusions any more," says the forty-year-old Daltrey. "The illusion that rock and roll could change anything - I don't believe that. I've changed. Who would have ever thought that I'd end up saying I want to be an all-round entertainer? But that's what I want to be. Not that I ever want to go to Vegas..."

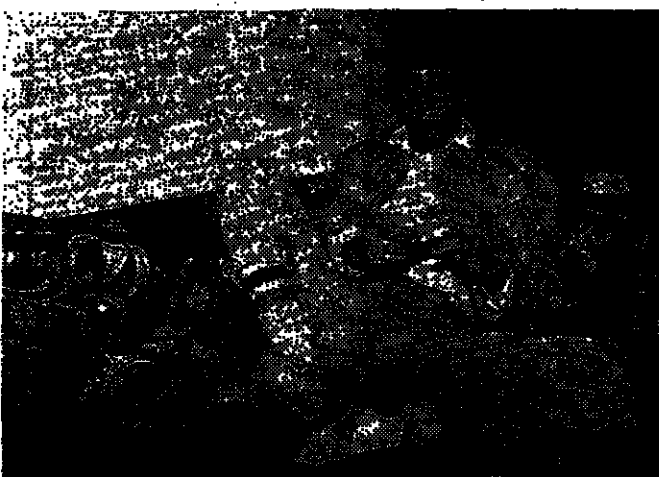
Daltrey has become almost better known as an actor than as a singer. During the last two years, he has made his Shakespearean debut in *The Comedy of Errors* on television; has played MacHeath in *The Beggar's Opera*, which was directed by Jonathan Miller, and has starred in a short film called *Bitter Cherry*.

One cannot help but wonder if singing has become an afterthought. "I love singing, and I don't want to stop," he says. "My solo career during the Who was like a hobby, because the Who's schedule was simply never enough for me, and there are all kinds of music I like to sing that the Who didn't cover. Now I've got the freedom to do what I like, when I like."

Pete (Townsend) and I both said the Who was an alternative to heavy metal, but towards the end, John got more into that and Pete and I further away from it. Because we were compromising so much, we ended up just settling into what we knew how to do best. It bored me to tears."

Even though he acknowledges that the Who had not really recorded a good album since the death of Keith Moon in 1978, Daltrey continues to believe that the Who had a symbolic importance. "We kept our ideals, a sense of fairness and giving people hope, and for that reason the Who was a valid thing to keep going. I was very upset when it finished."

Daltrey's illusion that the Who could change the world was finally shattered by Townsend's increasing involvement with drugs and his battle to overcome his addiction in 1981. "For years, Pete had been responsible for keeping me away from all that; I'd always been taught by him that everything is within you. And then, when he became a drug



Portrait of a pragmatist: At 40 Daltrey says 'I have the freedom to do what I like'

addict himself. I suddenly thought, 'We're human.' It really distressed me to see a man I love very dearly doing that to himself, because heroin changes people permanently, even when they come off it."

Daltrey says he has hardly seen Townsend since the group played its last show in Toronto in December 1982. "He's stuck himself into a different world, and he's not really very communicative these days. Townsend's best stuff always came out of his worst problems. But I'd hate to think he'd have to go through more hell just to write songs. I just hope he's happy; that's the only thing I care about."

"I miss the Who very much, but it's over for good now, and you can't live in the past. I've got my own life to get on with."

Daltrey's immediate concern is finding the money to direct a film about the Kray twins. Stung by his experience in McVicar - based on the life of John McVicar, which Daltrey dismisses as "one dimensional and too cops-and-robbers" - he has supervised the scripting of the Krays film, cast the characters and will direct himself. "I'm fighting tooth and nail to get this the way I want it. It's not a gangster film, and I don't think it's a subject which will only be of interest to British audiences."

"Ronnie was a paranoid schizophrenic, and gay, who had an extraordinary relationship with his mother. When Reggie - the straight twin - fell in love with a girl, Ronnie was very disturbed about that; Reggie marries the girl, who later commits suicide.... It is an extraordinary story. And nobody really looked at that

relationship between identical twins - except for Shakespeare."

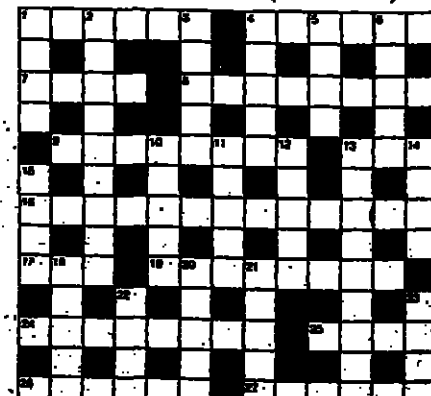
Daltrey visited Ronald Kray in Broadmoor to get his comment and found him possessed of "frightening charisma. But then that's why people are fascinated by criminals, isn't it? It's like the tigers at the zoo. I don't excuse what the Krays did, and I did tell Ronnie that he wasn't going to come out of this looking good."

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## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 390)

- ACROSS
- 1 Astrology circle (6)
  - 2 Toast savoury (6)
  - 3 Inquisitive (4)
  - 4 Unfancied (4)
  - 5 Diplomatic (8)
  - 6 Ambiguity (8)
  - 7 Accepted standard (2)
  - 8 Disconnection (13)
  - 9 Rambler-host (11)
  - 10 Landing strip (8)
  - 11 Roundhead radical (8)
  - 12 Scourer (4)
  - 13 Short-legged hound (6)
  - 14 Fishalled god (6)

- DOWN
- 1 Weirdly comical (4)
  - 2 Indigestion (9)
  - 3 Church singers (5)
  - 4 Apprenticed (5)
  - 5 Wood pin (4)



- 6 Church "city" picture (5)  
7 Passing breathlessness (5)  
8 Professional (5)  
9 Try hard (5)  
10 Republic leader (9)  
11 Ceremonial act (4)

- 12 Appointed date (13)  
13 Pack dog (5)  
14 Small island (5)  
15 Swaggers (5)  
16 Not as much (4)  
17 Third French city (4)

SOLUTION to No 389:  
ACROSS: 1 Hangup 2 Cope 3 Laity 4 Outflow 5 Yourself 13 Foil 14 Lumber 15 Conglomerates 17 Otto 18 Stroller 21 Lacéatic 22 Duncie 23 Asin 24 Dim



WEDNESDAY PAGE

# A long day's journey from fear to freedom

If it were not mid-morning on a crowded day, I would have kissed the tarmac on getting off the plane at Heathrow.

I looked at my fellow-passengers, a whole flight of storm-ravaged birds just in from the tormented elements, and they looked at me. In a wordless exchange of communication, we each knew the other felt the same way. The relief of having at last "made" it was even more tormenting than the years of uncertain waiting. We were finally home.

Could it be true that all those interminable months of torture were finally over, at least for the time being? The relief I felt said they were. But then something strange happened which triggered doubts of a different nature. Walking through the covered corridors of the airport to immigration, I saw all types and ages of the members of my own sex walking about in tight slacks, short skirts, hot pants, see-through blouses with their hair flowing and their faces in makeup.

As I looked at them, I felt a constriction in my chest, a tightening

of the diaphragm. It took me some time to recognize the symptoms of anxiety and then to realize that I had brought with me an in-built reject mechanism. This proved more deeply rooted than I was willing to admit that first day. Even now, two weeks after my arrival, every time I see a young couple holding hands in the street or see people standing outside pubs with their beer-mugs or whisky glasses, my non-physical head seems to turn round to make certain nobody is watching them.

Do these people realize how fortunate they are? Do they know what blessed luxury it is to feel the breeze in your hair, to say what you want to out loud, to wear what you like and go where you wish without forever having your heart in your throat and your eyes in the back of your head? Can they imagine what it is like to be imprisoned in a society where the least of your heartaches, the least of your worries, the least of your fears, may be coming against a wall, facing half a dozen rifles or rotting in a cell?

It took me well over two years to get here. Two years, alone, a woman (and

## FIRST PERSON

Shirin Firouzeh

that means a mere nothing) in an underground world of eternal fear, trying to fend off a thousand common daily dangers and searching for the way and means out.

Mehrabad Airport in Tehran, once the best equipped and most modern in that part of the world, was, in shambles and looked like an emergency hospital after an unexpected attack. Everything was in disarray. Official-looking Persians (the so-called Revolutionary Guards, about whom more later) shuffled from one corner to the other, soft-peddling their orders to equals and harshly screaming them at travellers cringing in corners. Turned-out suitcases littered the filthy hall, their owners, acting scared, nervous, head-bowed, standing over them as over funeral merr.

Arguments galore. Why did I have so many books with me (so many

being exactly seven volumes); would I be bringing them back; why did I have three pairs of shoes; why was I carrying a camera. And lectures, ad nauseam; real knowledge was the knowledge of Allah and needed only the Koran; material things weighed down the soul, especially in a woman. God-fearing women did not go around taking pictures. In the end, I had to send back two volumes of English books (not allowed out because the country had paid for them in foreign exchange), my wedding ring and a set of six glasses (Persian handicraft) purchased at 50 pence each.

I had arrived at the airport at three thirty in the morning, my flight was at seven. It was now half past six and I had not yet even checked in. There loomed ahead two other hurdles: collecting of passports, and bodily inspection.

Of all the brutal nastiness heaped out to individuals in present day Iran, that served by the female guardians of the revolutionary heritage is by far the worst. The chaos which masterminded itself under the name of the New Order has provided ample hatching-ground for the pent-up aspirations of

women in Iran. Islam treats the female sex not only as an inferior order but also as the offspring of Lucifer, the male is that of God. Every religious zealot will deny that and quote verses to refute it, but the fact remains.

The following 20 minutes of my life I should very much like to forget. The sermons, the queries, the admonitions, the mental and physical probes, the sneers. But ultimately, it was over and, having divested myself of some more items (frilled handkerchief, perfume atomiser, eyebrow pencil, etc) which irked the Islamic principle, I was through the boarding gate and on to the plane. Seven thirty, and yet there had been a number of people waiting for inspection behind me.

The flight finally took off at nine. I had thought that once we were in the air, I would settle back, relax and feel relieved. Instead, I broke down and could do nothing about the tears rolling down my face and the uncontrollable shuddering of my limbs. Finally, I fell asleep, only to be woken by the stewardess at Heathrow.

## ALAN FRANKS' DIARY



## The perils of taking your child on safari

This is the season when four-wheeled ovens queue for hours on Sunday motorways which have been coaxed out into a single lane; when tempers boil over like radiators, small bladders grow weak and nappy supplies run dangerously low; when even the cricket commentator, wound up to full volume on the car radio, cannot override the baby's bawling. The technical jargon for this spectacle is "the family outing", and every family should have one if only to cure itself of the desire for another.

For it is indeed an education, in which the Three Ws form the basis of the core curriculum - I mean of course Windsor, Whipnade and Woburn. What they have in common is that all involve motorway travel and all induce the desire for outlandish pets and stately homes. This is a typical post-visit dialogue:

Parent: Don't be silly, of course we couldn't fit a giraffe into our back garden.

Child: Just a little one.

Parent: How would you get it in?

Child: By helicopter.

Parent: What would it eat?

Child: Mr Harris's trees.

Parent: And what happens when it grows?

Child: We could move.

Parent: Where to?

Child: Woburn.

Parent: I don't think we could afford that.

Child: We could sell the car.

Sell the car. Why, yes. Not so daft as it sounds. No car equals no family outings, equals no more of these bizarre possessive impulses which even the biggest animals call up. But such solutions are not on, for the damned car is serviced and the tank is full Woburn it is.

The use of a foreign language is a well known way of pulling the wool over your children's eyes. It is not such a wicked ploy really, seeing as they are doing the same thing to you, with their wild, wailing diphthongs and their splashing syllables. They make as much sense as natives, which, in the strict meaning of the word, is what they are. If you consider how much nearer than we they are to their moment of birth.

By using the Pas-devant-les-petits dialect, you are only responding in kind; but let us not be fooled. In most households where this fine, old linguistic tradition is maintained - like that of my horrible lawyer friend Parvis Maitland - self-aggrandisement is not far away. It gives the users a chance to flaunt their endless hours of Balzac and Voltaire as at last asserting their practical value. A Level French may have been poor grounding for the argot of last year's holiday in Perigord (actually it didn't matter since everyone there was English), but it is just the thing for the Maitlands to use for keeping the children in the dark about their social intentions for the evening.

The trouble is that whenever intelligent kids (and the young Maitlands are certainly that) hear the lingo, they immediately

And so to Woburn, on a blistering Sunday. The motorway is performing its function perfectly, distilling the lane into one mid-way between the first and second exits. The remaining lane has the surface of a lunar farm track, and so the safari's progress is slow. But no matter; by the time we get to Woburn, the highest expectations are fulfilled. Monkeys jump onto the windscreens like tiny mechanics to wrench the wipers from their sockets; animals lull like logs in the bushes; giraffes still their way across open ground and great cats lounge in the shade of the cedars.

Hisire Belloc comes to mind and I wind the windows shut to a roar of abuse. Over in the distance, a gigantic metal device called the Rainbow Ride is whizzing its yelling customers high above the tree tops. It is a German-made contraption - Hitler's Revenge - but that does not stop the kids wanting a go. Tragedy strikes, for at the entrance stile is a board with a horizontal red line some five feet above ground level. Those who have not reached this point of growth are disbarred. My two eldest stand en pointe and crane their necks - it is a poignant sight - but they are well short of the mark. The world of adult pleasure is a mercilessly exclusive place.

Fortunately there is a thing nearby, called the Sky Ride, which does not discriminate. The five of us pile into a cable car no bigger than a small loo, and in an instant we are gliding noiselessly over lettuce-green grounds. This is better by far than a plane, and I dare hope it will fend off all those demands for air travel.

Suddenly a frightful scene comes into view 50 feet below; a female lion standing astride a dead fawn. And this in the rural heart of blameless Bedfordshire. "Poor little beastie," says the eldest child, and a terrible gloom falls on the expedition.

Andrea Rose meets Susie Cooper, 81, who brought style to mass-market ceramics

## Woman whose success came on a plate

To most people Susie Cooper is just a name on the bottom of a plate. A name, they suspect, made up by the manufacturers, like Dorothy Perkins. Or a name from the 1920s and 1930s to be hunted down among the antique stalls and set up in the twin shrines of Modernism and Investment Opportunity.

But Susie Cooper, royal designer for industry and mistress of the ceramics trade for more than half a century, is alive and well and, at 81, still driving herself at her studio in the Adams factory, Tunstall, twice a week. She passed her driving test - second attempt - at the age of 70, after the death of her husband, the architect Cecil Barker. "I made up my mind that I wasn't going to be a nuisance to anybody and that I was going to stay as independent as I could."

In 1929, when she was 26, she rebelled against the system of decorating wares in one factory that had been bought in from another. She wanted shape and design to grow logically from one another, and determined to set up a factory to see that they did. "It was taboo, of course, for women to go into industry in those days. But I knew what I wanted to do."

A. E. Gray, director of the pottery where she had previously been resident designer, reckoned she would never last. "I'll give you eight months," he said, unable to believe that this slight, quiet woman could

establish herself in her own right, let alone run a factory. But it was not only her design sense that proved him wrong. She was convinced that fine art techniques could be fitted to industrial processes, and that the challenges of the machine age should be met. "I wanted to be able to give people who had taste but no money the opportunity of buying studio quality pottery at mass market prices. It was all either 'fine china' on one hand or shoddy goods on the other."

She never really meant to go into the potteries. After three years at Burslem Art School, she thought she would go to the Royal College and become a dress designer. In those days though, the Royal College only accepted people already in employment, so Miss Cooper took a job locally, as a paintress at Grays. Her sense of making the best of what was available grew from there. "What do all those art students contribute to the potteries where they are born, she asked herself. "They go to Rome and Polperro and try to paint their great pictures and never again help our trade."

She eventually set up on her own in the spring of 1930, just after the Wall Street crash had sent calls of loan foreclosures echoing through British industry. Her instinct for using what was at hand stood her in good stead. Paintresses started in her factory at 14. She had to teach them how to grind colour and how to apply it, how to space and how to treat. Early designs such as "Polka Dot" and "Exclamation Mark" were the outcome of searching for forms so simple they could be



The face behind the name behind the plate: Susie Cooper

reproduced perfectly every time. Techniques such as "tar banding" and "wash banding" were similarly the result of matching the basic skills of her paintresses to the basic shape of bowls, jugs, plates and teapots.

With success, she took wing. Her paintresses were now so adept that cockerles strutted freely across her services of the mid 30s, shapes named "tee-tee", "curlew" and "falcon" joined her range; and Imperial Airways ordered a complete set of tableware from her, taking it



Nimble fingers: Susie Cooper at work on a new design

of hers ("Meadowlands" for Boots, "Inspiration" for Tesco), though no longer under her own label. After the war, she kept going as long as she could, even though raw materials were in short supply, she now had a husband and baby, and her showroom in Holborn Viaduct had been bombed out. But in 1957, a fire gutted her factory - the Crown Works, Burslem - and she amalgamated with Royal Tuscan.

In 1966, Royal Tuscan was acquired by the giant Wedgwood group, which is currently celebrating its 225th anniversary. Susie Cooper thought it might be a new start. "Such marvellous facilities - tunnel ovens, worldwide markets - I thought we could expand and develop our bone china end. Bone china was much more popular than earthenware after the war", but the size of the group, the ponderous arms of its management and selection committees, the marketing policies ("could you shift £200,000 of this design?"), and their desire to follow rather than lead public taste, has meant a steady drain on Miss Cooper's capacity to innovate. "It's very... masculine," she says, struggling for the word. "There is no eminence for an individual, or for individual ideas. I produce designs, but they feel they can't afford to take the risk, so they are not put into production. Perhaps they are stylized," she adds doubtfully.

The fact that talent doesn't go into industry, "even now", is

Miss Cooper's great bugbear. "The industrial base is the wealth of this country," she says, "Export or die", that used to be our motto. But the word industry seems so downgraded, so... unappealing.

Miss Cooper is as spry and nimble as Mrs Titmouse, a tiny figure with sandy eyelashes who scurries about her house. Every morning, she makes the tea and takes it up to her son, Timothy, in any of the hundred odd cups that he neatly stacked in her kitchen cupboard: cups with feathers floating lazily through deep blue heavens; or with white horses prancing against earth-red; or leaves, stems and flowers stirring gracefully across a field of green. They sit and listen to the news before Timothy goes off to work and Miss Cooper, depending on which day it is, either does the washing (Monday), shopping (Saturday), cleans the upstairs or downstairs of her cottage (Thursday and Friday respectively), or goes into her studio.

1986 has just been named Industry Year by the Royal Society of Arts, aware that the average schoolchild place industry bottom on its list of career choices. Susie Cooper was curious to know what this year actually going to involve. "The units are so big now, it's hard to see how the creative person can stay independent." Her son was trained to go into the Susie Cooper Pottery, but was put off when the company merged with Wedgwood. He's now in a small boat-building firm.

## Bountiful berries take the biscuit

### THE TIMES COOK

Shona Crawford Poole

Neither berry benefits from being refrigerated. Chilling certainly does not improve flavour and seems to lead to a faster deterioration of texture. So choose the freshest possible strawberries and raspberries and keep them cool for as short a time as possible before eating.

Fresh raspberries and strawberry sauces - just the sieved and slightly sweetened purée of ripe fruit stretched if you like with fresh orange juice - can be an even more enjoyable accompaniment to whole berries than a predictable dollop of cream.

Rather than dress the fruit up in delectable but time-consuming tarts and puddings, why not serve it as it is with a fresh tasting fruit sauce and homemade biscuits, *langues de chat* or miniature palmiers?

*Langues de chat* or cat's tongue biscuits are easy to make from a basic mixture that can also be used for cigarette biscuits, or biscuit bowls to fill with fruit or an ice.

All these biscuits will keep well in airtight containers. Miniature palmiers are another classic, crunchy companion to summer's soft fruits and ices. I would never make full puff pastry just to turn it into palmiers, or even rough puff for that matter, but it is a good way of using offcuts. Puff pastry offcuts are an exception to my rule of not freezing bits and pieces which may come in handy. Few ever do.

Cheese palmiers to serve with drinks can be made exactly the same way by substituting a little grated Parmesan and cayenne pepper for the sugar.

**Palmiers**  
Makes about 40  
225 g (8 oz) puff pastry offcuts, rough puff, or frozen puff pastry, thawed  
85 g (3 oz) caster sugar  
1 egg yolk

To make cigarettes from round biscuits, wrap them while still hot and pliable round the handle of a wooden spoon, and leave them to cool and set into long cylinders.

To make tulips or bowls from round biscuits, shape them, again while still hot, over small ramekins or glasses.

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If particularly thin biscuits are wanted, take the cooled, melted butter at this stage.

Pipe short lengths or spoon balls of the mixture on to baking sheets which have been liberally buttered and lightly floured. Space the biscuits well apart, and if moulded shapes are wanted, spread the mixture roughly with a knife and bake no more than four at a time.

Bake the biscuits in a preheated hot oven (220°C/425°F, gas mark 7) for eight to 10 minutes, or until they are pale golden in the centre and a little darker at the edges. Transfer the biscuits immediately on to a wire rack to cool.

To make cigarettes from round biscuits, wrap them while still hot and pliable round the handle of a wooden spoon, and leave them to cool and set into long cylinders.

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# THE TIMES DIARY

## A silver fork?

Specialist millionaire Robert Maxwell has gone one better than hiring Roddy Llewellyn to do his garden - he has just employed as his head gardener the Marquess of Kildare, son and heir of the Duke of Leinster, the Premier Duke, Marquess and Earl of Ireland. When I rang the Marquess at Maxwell's Oxfordshire home, Headington Hill Hall, a servant answered, "You must mean Maurice." Minutes later, "Maurice" phoned me to tell me he had been asked to do the job, he said, when his own gardening business collapsed after one of his biggest customers went bankrupt. Another - in no danger of bankruptcy - was the Sultan of Oman, who drafted in the 36-year-old marquis to combat Dutch Elm disease on his Warwage estate. Despite being nouveau riche, Maxwell is not looking for anything exotic. No ha-ha - they, I suspect, are confined to the boardroom of Reed International.

Hours after the rescue of Alhaji Dikko, the George Hotel in Bridport chalked up the day's anniversaries above the main: "Independence Day in Malawi, Boxing Day in Nigeria." The way was hotel barman Timothy Hines Quirk.

## No love lost

The chilly relations between Neil Kinnock and his party's international secretary, Jennifer Little, have reached a new low. Her staff, I am told, subjected two of Kinnock's prominent lackies, PPS Derek Foster and Labour's overseas development spokesman, Stuart Holland, to the humiliation of being locked out of the recent Socialist International conference in Sheffield by failing to provide the correct passes. Foster and Holland were left raging in frustration in the bar - a manna to most, but Foster is a teetotal.

## Coming unstuck

Ned Sherrin was right. Weeks ago he said in this column that his *Ratepayers' Journal* would cause trouble, and it has. The GLC poster advertising the production of an allegory of the GLC's battle with the government, about to open at the Queen Elizabeth Hall - has been banned by British Rail from its stations on the grounds that it is political. Livingstone and cronies



say it is harmless and amusing and liken the ban to a decision by the officious Posh-Bah in the *Mikado*. While BR bans, the poster has been accepted by London Transport - now under direct government control. The paradox would have appeared to G & S.

The rehabilitation at 94 of Vyacheslav Molotov, Stalin's foreign minister after 20 years as a non-person has set the world's commentators speculating. Jacques Chirac of *Le Monde* has come up with the best explanation: Chernenko is grooming his successor.

## Curtain up

Are the Russians turning soft? Three more running dogs of the capitalist British media are to be allowed to set up office in Moscow - including, for the first time, a full-time BBC television team. It will be led by Tim Sebastian, who proved such a fearless reporter from Warsaw in the heady days of Solidarity that he was later refused a visa to cover the Pope's tour of Poland. Negotiations were not so tortuous for the others - the National Front-bashing Martin Walker, *The Guardian's* first man in Moscow since Malcolm Muggeridge in the 1930s, and Patrick Cockburn of the *Financial Times*, whose office has been closed since the expulsion last year of Tony Robinson. Absurdly, the only "serious" British paper unrepresented in Moscow is the communist *Morning Star*, which apparently cannot find a staffman willing to endure life in the socialist paradise. Its last, Terry Bushell, left in disgust with firm anti-Soviet views.



The object is to get to the Prime Minister without talking to the Defence Secretary.

# The case for the prosecutor

by Walter Merricks

In two years' time a new public service will be with us - a near 2,000-strong legal team of public prosecutors. Since the Philips Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure the public debate has centred round the interesting but essentially secondary issue of whether the service should be organized nationally or locally. That matter has now been effectively decided: the prosecutors will be civil servants, answerable only to the Attorney-General.

The question now is how to build a service which will command the confidence of the public and of the rest of the legal system. Since there will be no local accountability, it is doubly important that the individuals in the service are seen to be of the highest calibre. How can a tradition of impartiality, efficiency and robust independence be fostered on a brand new service - particularly in the unproving atmosphere of the civil service bureaucracy?

There are already nearly 800 prosecuting solicitors working for the police in all but 10 of the police force areas in England and Wales. So there is a corps of lawyers in post who would make up nearly half the new service. It is fashionable in some legal circles to deride both the ability and the independence of these individuals.

Ten or 15 years ago the criticisms were perhaps warranted but today, with only few exceptions, the

country's prosecuting solicitors can claim a level of professional competence and skill which justifies wider recognition. As for their impartiality, their restrained, yet consistent campaign for independence from their client/employers (the police) gives the lie to suggestions that they are mere police lapdogs.

There remains the danger, however, in a rapidly expanded organization dominated by a civil service ethos, of a slump in internal morale and of the emergence of a bureaucratic, inward-looking group of insensitive prosecutors - consisting mainly of those lawyers who cannot make a living elsewhere.

First, there must be interchangeability between service in the prosecution and the remainder of legal practice. Not only should prosecutors be free to move for academic teaching or other sectors of public service (such as court administration both in magistrates' and Crown courts), but this should be actively encouraged. Since this goes against the grain of normal civil service promotion patterns it will need to be specifically planned for from the start.

Varied experience, particularly including defence practice, should

be regarded as part of a normal career progression. Long uninterrupted service as a prosecutor should earn few promotion plus-points. These matters would need careful and early negotiation with the unions and with the Civil Service Commission.

Secondly, the career prospects and possibilities of job satisfaction must be such that able lawyers are attracted to stay and to join. There must be sensitivity to local conditions. The qualities required in Gateshead may not be those needed in Gloucester, while lawyers who work well in Barnsley may not appreciate a sudden posting to Battersea. But just as important, the salary structure must give prosecutors earnings and status comparable to those of their professional colleagues - and to those of the police, whose cooperation and respect is essential.

In terms of job content there is one important matter yet to be decided. How far will the new prosecutors (who will be drawn from both barristers and solicitors) be able to act as advocates in the Crown court? There can be little doubt that opening up access to this court would enhance the attractions of the prosecution service. At

present, when a big interesting case appears, or when the defendant's solicitor loses control of the case to a barrister.

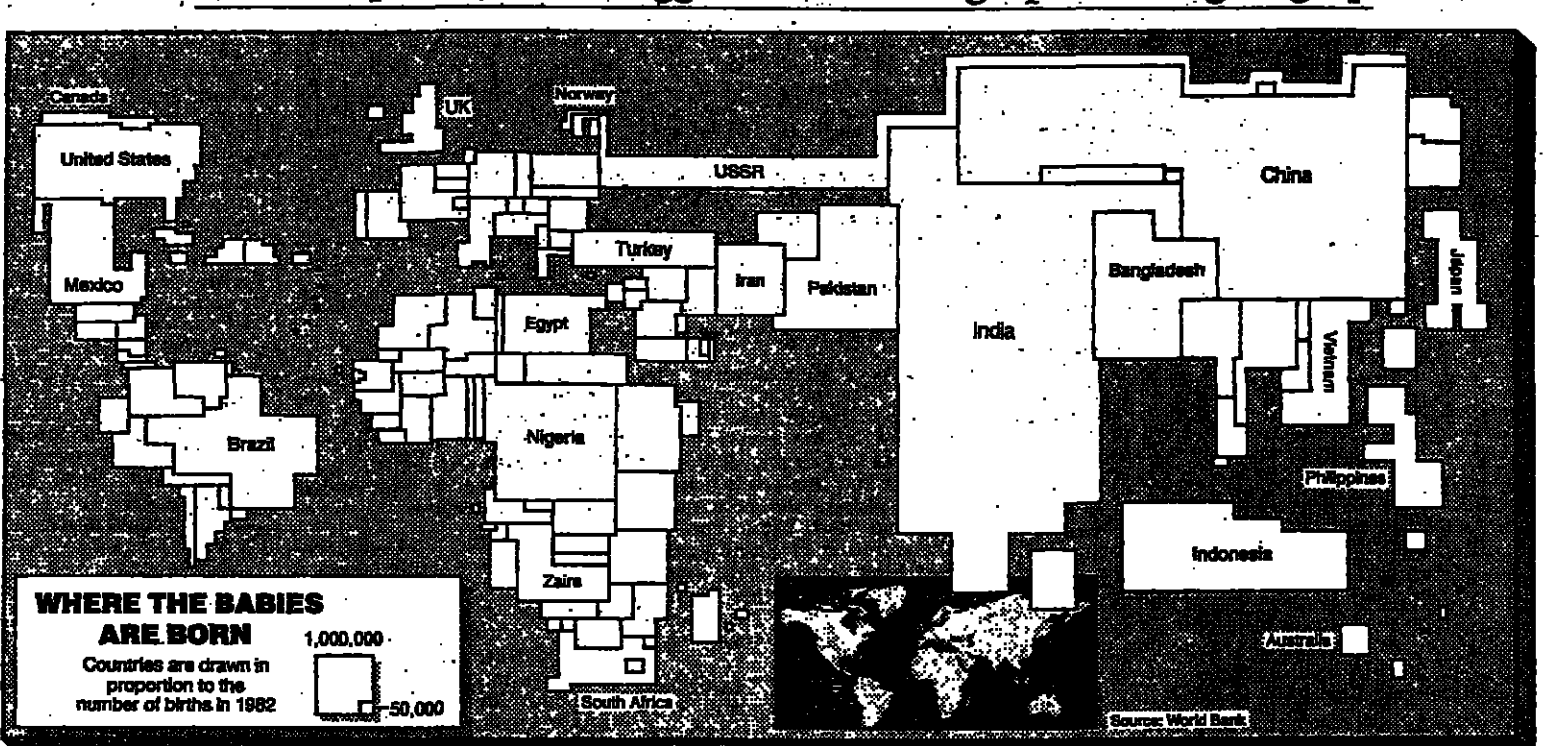
This divided responsibility for case preparation produces appalling results. Of those who plead not guilty at Crown courts, juries convict 50 per cent and acquit 25 per cent. The other 25 per cent have their cases thrown out by the judge - usually on the grounds of inadequate prosecution evidence. As far as public money is concerned, paying individual brief fees to barristers would in many cases be more costly than using salaried advocates.

The new service ought to be able to deploy its advocates to best advantage, instructing private barristers only where it is economically and professionally sensible to do so. Citizens from the Bar that such a move would result in a declaration of their profession should be treated with the usual caution.

Ministers will soon be asked to approve plans for legislation. They will need sensitivity, imagination and clear-headedness if the new service is to be seen publicly as a successful innovation - not just a new army of petty bureaucrats.

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The author, a writer on legal affairs, was a member of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure.

## Worlds apart: Sarah Hogg on where the graph is still going up



# Counting the cost of the baby boom

The largest numbers of births each year are in India (24 million babies) and China (21 million). The sheer weight of existing population is responsible for this: both countries, but particularly China, have abnormally low birth rates for their levels of economic development. (Stirring delicately round open criticism of member governments, the World Bank makes plain its disapproval of coercive methods; it notes, for example that China's one-child family policy had the disturbing by-product of an increase in the incidence of girl babies.)

Since the world's poorest countries are concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa and the Indian subcontinent, it is not surprising that they have the highest birth rates: each woman has five to eight children, and life expectancy is still low. In eastern Asia and Latin America families are smaller (three to five children), incomes higher and life expectancy about 60 years.

All over the world, says the World Bank with proper humanity, people have begun to love and cherish. But in poor countries, the crude benefits of child-rearing very obviously outweigh the costs. Children do not spend years in school; at a very early age they can be expected to work. Bangladeshi children work several hours a day before they are 10; by comparison, one recent survey found that American teenagers spent only "one" hour a day doing housework.

Children are an insurance against destitution in old age: even when their parents could afford to put money aside, savings institutions may be non-existent or insecure. Land, the safest investment, may need more children to provide a labour force. Against these benefits, birth control has a measurable financial cost; as well, perhaps as a social one.

Economic necessity, as the report

points out, may be reinforced by social custom. In Europe at a similar stage of development, people married much later than in today's developing countries. At the time of the 1871 census, for example, one third of English women aged 25 to 29 were unmarried, and half of all Irish women. The average Bangladeshi girl today is married at the age of 16.

The World Bank takes pains to explain a paradox: to each father it may seem sensible to have more children to enclose and work the land but, if every family in a village tries to do the same, they will all be fighting for the same piece of earth. Its report makes plain the huge demands population growth makes on natural resources in many parts of the world. Food production may be in surplus in some countries, but in painful deficit in others. Forests, which help to control floods in areas like northern India, are destroyed for firewood; an estimated 1.2 billion people in the world need to cut wood for their daily energy needs faster than natural growth replaces it.

Too much grazing and cultivation worldwide is turning an extra 78,000 square miles of land a year into desert - an area the size of Senegal. Sheer population density is a problem in some parts of the world. Roughly 1,700 people live in every square mile of Bangladesh, nearly three times as many as in Britain. By the middle of the next century, even if Bangladesh's birth rate declines in line with likely economic development, there will be 10 times as many people on every square mile of land as there are in Britain today.

This population growth is pouring into the developing world's huge new urban "agglomerations": a suitably unattractive word for these vast, unplanned cities. In 1950, London was the world's second largest city, after New York and its

suburbs; by the year 2000, it will not even be in the top 25. Mexico City and São Paulo will probably top the list, which will be dominated by Asia and Latin America.

Of course all these are pressures that stimulate human ingenuity into devising new kinds of energy, agriculture or designs for living. The World Bank report does not fall into the fallacy of defeatism; it merely points out, very clearly, the drag on economic development caused by too-rapid population growth. At the family level, it points to studies which show that large, poor families have worse health and fewer educational opportunities, even in countries where they are not actually short of food.

The best answer is further rapid economic development to the point where a population explosion comes about automatically. But as rapid population growth itself makes this more difficult, much of the World Bank report is devoted to ideas for speeding up the change.

For there is no single point on the income scale at which breeding goes out of fashion. (In nineteenth century Britain, for example, it seems to have occurred curiously late. Today fertility is unusually high, in relation to income, in Mexico, Indonesia and Algeria.) A decline in infant mortality tends to reduce the birth rate, but the big change occurs when it becomes more worthwhile investing in the long-drawn-out process of educating a few children, rather than in breeding a lot for fieldwork.

So how can governments help? Much of the report, naturally, is devoted to direct measures like family planning programmes. In some countries, better provision of contraceptives alone has had dramatic effect: use tripled in Mexico between 1974 and 1979, and births fell by 30 per cent. The same is broadly true of Indonesia.

But in many countries, families still want four or more children, and will take big economic and social changes to alter this. Social security systems, providing certainty in old age, are slow in developing. Perhaps the most significant gains have been made by improving women's education and social rights. With liberation, it seems, those who bear the burden of the population boom take its control into their own hands.

*World Development Report 1984*, published by Oxford University Press.

have such a mentality. I think that their behaviour and attitudes have contributed to the pejoration of "expatriate". But "expatriate" adds another dimension to the insult. It would be difficult to know what grounds the writer who spells the word that way has for supposing that his (her) Britons living abroad were patriots once, but are no longer. Perhaps they have ceased to be patriots because they wished to know the European election results.

The older term for expatriates was *exile*. But it is interesting to note that the first person cited for the use of "expatriate" in the OED was Shelley, one of that generation of romantic expatriates: "An Irishman has been torn from his wife and family, because he was expatriate." I passed the jocular, and surely friendly, diminutive "expe" in a review by our thriller critic the other week. I guess that it escaped those formidable eyes. But duck, Philip, anyway, just in case.

# Please expiate

New words for old: Philip Howard

Miss Lilian Bell was published in 1902. Its principal characters are rich Americans and titled Parisians, and the action takes place largely in Paris. Expatriates, whether used to Europeans living in African countries, bureaucrats in Brussels, or Chinese abroad, has a whiff of smoothness in English.

It would be interesting to know whether the equivalent word has similarly faint derogatory connotations in countries such as Greece, Turkey and Ireland, where there is a long tradition of expatriates supporting the economy by sending money home to their families. Modern Greek uses the medieval Latin root for the verb, *Ekpatrisio*, but its native word, *apodemos*, for the

adjective and noun. To my half-Greek and Ancient Greek at that, ears, *apodemos* seems to have the melancholy of nostalgia rather than the smoothness of stay-at-homes. The Turkish phrase for an exile is *Baskak ulkelerine*; its connotations, whether derogatory or complimentary, are Greek to me.

Even when printed right it seems to my friend tendentious to express anyone's presence in a country by reference to its absence from another. At best it suggests a compound mentality in those thus described.

It is true that many Britons living abroad in tax havens and sunny castles in Spain, where servants and swimming pools come cheap, do

Digby Anderson

# Tell us where our taxes go

The recent Methodist Conference was asked by a radical Methodist to withdraw its investments in companies with South African interests. He is not reported as identifying any regime in Africa more liberal than that of South Africa or the companies in which the Methodists should invest. A truly radical Methodist would know that once the full gamut of radical tests have been applied - Marxist, sexist, racist and ecological - there are no companies in which investments may be made without saluting his utopian and socialized conscience.

The radical Methodist was, however, right about one thing. It is good, morally good, that people should know where their money comes from and to where it goes. It is bad, morally bad, when this information is withheld. But it is most denied not in the private, but in the public sector. The culprit is the citizen, unlike the shareholder, is not permitted to withdraw any particular investment.

Every household should receive a detailed monthly receipt from the government showing which items have been bought with its taxes and how much has been spent on each. The true radical would discover how much of his tax was spent on bombs (if the *New Statesman* had not already told him); the average household would learn, probably to his surprise, that he has been paying £13 a month to the unemphatic workers of the Triple Alliance, rail, coal and steel; and some £170 per month to the unemployed, unmarried mothers, pensioners and other recipients of social security.

The household would see the increases, and, rarely, decreases in each item from year to year and the difference (or more often similarity) between what allegedly different political parties spend for him when in power. He would appreciate the opportunity lost: the goods he would like to buy with his earnings but must forgo so that government can buy what it assumes he needs. He would be very moved by the sorry tales of waste, De Lorean, British Leyland, British Shipbuilders, the NEB, British Rail, British Steel and the NCB. And he would vote in a more informed and interested way than now when finances are expressed in incomprehensible, distant billions.

It is crucial too that those who are paid by central or local government should discover that their income originates not in government but in the taxpayer. The monthly pay slip certainly looks as if it comes from County Hall or the health authority.

Might it be amended to show the assistant director of social services, the principal lecturer in the polytechnic, the race relations adviser or even the humble abortion counsellor, the proportion of his salary paid by the sick, the poor and disabled?

Two-thirds of incomes in Britain are clustered about the mean and high rates of income tax, but those below official poverty levels, though not subject to income tax, will pay excise duty. Is it not desirable that those in the nationalized and self-styled "caring professions" should know the extent of the fiscal burden they place on the poor?

Governments have traditionally been wary of earmarking taxes for specific purposes and hostile to telling taxpayers what their taxes are spent on in a way they can understand. One can see why. It would be explosive. Of course it would be difficult to do. The cost of some items is elusive: what is the cost to the taxpayer of the Central Electricity Generating Board being forced to buy expensive British coal? Should that be included within the itemized amount the taxpayer is compelled to give each week to the miners? Writing off the colossal debts of nationalized industries would have to be added to the annual subsidies. But for which year, month and week?

There are no fewer problems in attributing items to individual taxpayers. It may be that these difficulties are insurmountable and the state and all its computers cannot do what even a barrow-boy will reluctantly do: give the customer an itemised receipt. If so, that is bad, morally bad.

Even if a receipt cannot be devised to satisfy public accountants, one could devise to help the citizen and satisfy the educationist, for the exercise is essentially educational: the voting taxpayer simply needs the best information possible to help him make an informed decision. It need not be definitive. Indeed it would be more educational if it generated a debate about the figures and items.

No government is likely to do its moral and educational duty and initiate a scheme of receipts. Nor can academic educationists and economists be expected to do anything so useful and collaborative. Again, it is not quite what the leather-jacketed radicals have in mind when they agitate for "political education": it smacks too much of blazers. Perhaps this far down the column, where the editor has ceased to read, I could recommend it as a competition for readers of *The Times*.

The author is Director of the Social Affairs Unit.

Robin Cook

# Privatization on parade

In the early 1970s, when I was active in local government, our members' lounge was swept by gossip of a municipal scandal. The leading light of a neighbouring authority had privatized a surplus fire station by selling it to himself, thus anticipating the present government's liberation of state assets from the dead hand of public ownership. Later that year the same council identified a site as critical to a future development and bought it back from its enterprising councillor, who made a profit of £50,000 out of his brief ownership.

Today, now that the higher logic of market forces has been revealed to us by the new establishment, we can more fully appreciate the magnitude of our colleague's achievement. We can see that he was playing a vital role in enabling a free market to operate to the benefit of the residents of his authority, and his profit represented his reward for assessing how this market would move and his return on the risk he undertook. Labouring as we did under the vulgar and primitive prejudices of the time, we were inclined to be censorious and even accused him of ripping off the public he was elected to protect.

Indeed, I still cannot entirely convince myself that we were wrong or that the present government is not similarly failing to protect public assets. The debacle of the Enterprise Oil flotation should prompt reflection on the wisdom of its inflation with selling off anything that is not actually bolted to the floor.

Hovering in the background is a pervasive premise that public sector industries are still failures while private sector companies are dynamic and thriving, and that the best way to invigorate the nationalized industries is by applying the magic elixir of private share capital.

The problem with this argument is that if it is intended to be taken seriously, it should expect to find that it is the worst failures of the public sector which are first in line for the shock therapy of privatization. Instead, as Enterprise Oil demonstrates, it is precisely the most profitable and fastest growing which are on the transfer list.

Another argument for privatization of public assets is that it widens the ownership of wealth by returning them "to the real public". The very survival of this argument represents the triumph of doctrine over empirical data. The stock market today is dominated by a trend to concentration of ownership in the hands of financial institutions, and this trend has been spectacularly swift in asserting itself over the shares of privatized concerns. Within four months of flotation, the number of shareholders in Amersham fell from 65,000 to 8,600, with 92 institutions holding two thirds of the share capital. In the case of Enterprise Oil, ownership is already tightly concentrated in the hands of

the few institutions who are left holding on to the issue they underwrote.

There is the claim that privatization improves the efficiency of the economy by widening competition. But competition can be widened only by creating another competing enterprise. The sale of British Telecom will effectively convert a public monopoly accountable to elected ministers into a private monopoly accountable to non-elected fund managers. The sale of Enterprise Oil could still fall to RTZ, an existing North Sea oil operator, now the shares are on the open market.

At bottom we are left with the rather grubby justification that the Government is going in for privatization because it wants the money. Yet even on this score the record does not emerge in credit from close examination as with the exception of its issue of Britoil and Enterprise stock, which the Government incomprehensibly launched in a period of falling oil shares, the Treasury has persistently undervalued the shares it was floating.

The conversion of the Government's poor deal is that some purchasers have done very nicely in the process. On the first day after Amersham's flotation, £15m of its shares changed hands and the initial buyers cashed in at a 30 per cent profit.

There are solid reasons why many of these assets were in the public sector in the first place. With some, it was their strategic position in the economy - such as the state holdings in the oil industry, which is of such critical significance to our energy requirement, balance of payments and tax revenue. It is bewildering that the government of Britain, alone among oil producing states, should be content to let all of these be settled by the separate priorities of private ownership.

With others it is the external impact of their activities on the rest of industry in such matters as purchasing policy - of particular pertinence to British Airways, which will shortly renew much of its fleet and could close the remainder of the British civil aerospace industry if it does not buy British. With most of them there is also the obligation to the public, neatly underlined by the recent publication of the *Finance for British Telecom* which will allow the new private company to close at its discretion up to 3,000 rural telephone booths.

Perhaps we should be grateful that things are not worse. As yet, Mrs Thatcher appears to have overlooked the example of the first Queen Elizabeth, who pioneered privatization by living off the Navy through the issue of warrants to buccanniers.

The author is Labour MP for Livingston.





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## DANEGELD IN LIVERPOOL

Today in Liverpool municipal council is set to approve a budget for the current financial year requiring rates to rise by 17 per cent. Only 17 per cent, however, three months ago was 167 per cent. In the meantime a deal has been struck. A government minister has bargained and cajoled, suspending cash limits here, raising special funds there, for all the world as if public finance were a Levantine souk. There is a beneficial result. The administration of this depressed city should return to an even keel, at least till next spring. But what a price the government has paid for its town hall peace!

A third-rate provincial politician, a self-publicizing revolutionary whose organization of the "greatest demonstration by the working class in the history of Merseyside" produced a turnout less than half a Saturday gate at Anfield, Mr. Derek Hatton has made the government give way. Mr. Hatton and his colleagues threatened a course of disruptive action. Their reward is the abrogation of financial targets which four hundred other local authorities have been told are immutable. What matters is not so much the size of Mr. Jenkins's concession - a complicated mix of straight

salvation, transferred from one department to another, which Liverpool has received many millions, but the fact that high spending councils have been squeezed in the rate-setting mechanism. In several of them, Hackney, or Manchester, social and environmental conditions are no worse than in Merseyside: why should there not be a special package for them put together at the cost of untepid civil service hours and lengthy ministerial deputations?

Some of the new money offered to Liverpool comes from the Urban Programme. As such it represents no extra Exchequer commitment, rather an expedient transfer from the biggest areas of Wirral and Salford in order to buy off *Militant*. Therein lies the strongest criticism of Mr. Jenkins's concession. Since the riots of 1981 Liverpool has been the centre piece of the government's resuscitated urban initiative. In 1984-85 as in previous years there was a strong case for special help for Liverpool under the rubric devised by Mr. Heseltine, emphasizing housing and environmental refurbishment and revitalizing projects such as the garden festival. What Mr. Jenkins has done is divert extra money not as part of some capital programme but

rather to top up revenue spending, the money is to appease councillors and their retinues of public sector employees. On a recent visit Mr. Jenkins called aspects of Liverpool's public housing appalling. It is a verdict with which few would disagree, even while condemning without reservation the blind refusal of the Labour majority to enter any kind of building partnership with private capital. The city's economic, social and cultural problems are equally impressive: within the framework of the government's existing programmes for Merseyside there would have been grounds for debating the scale and effectiveness of public assistance. Instead the government has allowed the Labour majority to dictate its version of Liverpool's needs, defined entirely by an inflated public payroll. Liverpool's spending target for 1984-85 - no more nor less than those given to any other council - was intended to reduce that public employment. By exempting Liverpool from the consequences of spending above its target the government subverts its whole local government financial policy of the past four years; it issues an open invitation to councils to say the caps don't fit and they won't wear them.

## FUGITIVE OFFENDERS

The revelation that the Costa del Sol has become a sanctuary for fugitives from English criminal justice ought to embarrass Britain no less than it has embarrassed Spain. For a hundred years there was an extradition treaty between the two countries. Spain terminated it in 1978 because from the Spanish point of view it had failed to achieve its purpose. In the century of the treaty's existence, Spain had made 44 applications for extradition, of which only one was granted; in the same period 14 men were returned from Spain to Britain. The treaty had become a one way street.

Spanish exasperation with our extradition laws is doubtless shared by a number of other countries. Britain has acquired a reputation for being a country from which it is extremely difficult to extract a fugitive criminal. All the extradition treaties to which the United Kingdom is a party provide that fugitives should only be surrendered for acts which are not only offences against the law of the requesting State but which would also constitute offences against the law of the requested State if committed within British jurisdiction. This is a traditional and universally accepted principle of extradition. Over and above this, however, Britain imposes another, more controversial, condition on extradition from this country: an English magistrate must be satisfied that there is a sufficient prima facie case against the accused person such as would justify his being

committed to trial in England if his acts had been done here. It is this prima facie case requirement which is the most common single cause of failure of extradition requisitions in this country. Many of the States with which we have extradition arrangements, notably those which follow the civil law, as distinct from the common law tradition, impose no such additional requirement on extradition from their territory. Provided that the offence comes within the terms of the relevant treaty, and provided that the documents are in order, they are in principle willing to return the fugitive without satisfying themselves as to the strength of the case against him. Our radically different approach is apt to cause offence in these States on the ground that as they trust us not to bring prosecutions on flimsy grounds, we ought to trust them to do the same.

The problem is further compounded by the restrictions imposed by our extradition legislation on the kind of evidence which can be adduced before the magistrate in order to comply with the prima facie case requirement. Strict English rules of evidence apply, with only limited statutory modifications. This can present insuperable difficulties for some States with an inquisitorial system of criminal procedure. For some States (Spain seems to be a case in point) it is simply not feasible for the evidence to be provided in a form which would be likely to be acceptable to an English court. For other States (Nigeria is one current example) it may be that the form of the judicially procedure does not allow for reciprocal trust.

Since Spain terminated the Anglo-Spanish treaty in 1978, there have been some important English judicial decisions which have significantly relaxed our law and practice in relation to extradition from this country, and which ought to encourage Spain to reconsider its position. There are limits, however, to what the courts can do within the framework of the existing legislation. *Extradition Act 1980* to be done. An interdepartmental working party under the auspices of the Home Office suggested in 1982 (by a majority) that the solution might be to abolish the prima facie case requirements altogether. That would be going too far, Britain, unlike many civil law countries, does not bar extradition of its own nationals to a foreign State. Given that extradition is only available for acts which would constitute an offence under English law if committed here, it would seem wrong in principle to send our own citizens away to trial abroad on evidence which would be insufficient to justify their commitment to trial in this country. The right solution is to retain the prima facie case requirement but to relax the rules of evidence in extradition cases requiring a relatively simple amendment of the Extradition Acts and of the treaties made under them.

## PUSILLANIMITY ON POSTAL BALLOTS

The Government has now moved several steps in the direction required by its critics in the Lords who forced through an amendment on postal ballots for trade union elections. It has moved its own amendments with the intention of creating a presumption in the Bill that ballots will be postal, unless the union is satisfied that workplace ballots will, in the circumstances of that particular union, meet the Bill's requirements of secrecy, convenience of voting and freedom from intimidation.

To the Government, the question of workplace versus postal ballots has throughout been secondary to its concern to put an end to branch ballots which can be conducted by a show of hands and held at inconvenient hours, without proper notification. The Secretary of State for Employment, Mr. Tom King, has been preoccupied to encourage postal ballots but not to outlaw secret workplace ballots held under the safeguards provided by the Bill. For one thing, he takes the view that turnout is important and workplace ballots tend to produce a higher turnout than postal ballots. In contrast, its critics take the view that turnout should be secondary to freedom from interference.

One major obstacle in the Government's mind was the lack of the proper central records, which would be essential to a postal ballot. This objection the Government has now met in its latest amendments by laying a new statutory duty on all trade unions to compile and keep up to date a register of their members' names and addresses. This is wholeheartedly to be welcomed and in many respects it is potentially the most solid and useful of the changes. It will make it much harder for union leaders to deny postal ballots on the grounds that they are not feasible, and it will create a basis from which a firm legislative requirement for postal ballots could be brought in later if it becomes clear that the dual system still gives rise to malpractices.

It is far from certain, however, that the other concessions will provide sufficient assurance against malpractice, though they should help. A union can still hold a workplace ballot if it "is satisfied that there are no reasonable grounds for believing" that this would be contrary to the Act's basic purpose of seeing that elections reflect the genuine majority will of union members. This, however, still leaves a union as judge and jury in its own cause. The remedy provided against the union's judgment is the right of appeal against it to the High Court, which can order an election to be held again by postal ballot if it finds that a workplace ballot has fallen short of the Bill's requirements. There is further safeguard that a complaint can be made (without legal cost) to the Certification Officer, who can investigate and make a legal declaration that there has been a breach of the Act, to which the court would have regard.

It is plainly not the Government's idea that such appeals would usually be made by ordinary individuals or small groups for a postal ballot though this would be possible. It seems to be envisaged rather that they would be used by candidates and their supporters who felt they had reason to believe that a workplace ballot would go against them through malpractice. The Government's hesitancy to go faster and farther in part reflects its softly-softly approach.

It also seems to fear, rather oddly, that as signatories to the ILO convention dedicated to free trade union association, it must do nothing that could possibly smack of interference with unions' rights to fix their own rules. Yet to give union rights primacy over members' rights is comparable to giving company rights primacy over shareholders' rights, and who would countenance that?

But the principal fear seems to be that the unions might ignore an absolute command to a postal ballot, and that (in the event of a complaint) the court would conclude that using the workplace method had produced exactly the same result, as would clearly have been produced by post - with the result that the law would be regarded as badly made.

This approach seems unduly timorous. Though there has to be allowance for workplace ballots where only these are feasible, the law would be better framed if it made postal ballots the statutory norm placing on unions the onus of showing why the other method was preferable in their circumstances, the court then finding for or against them. The concessions the Government has made are useful, but they could have gone further. Their full implications need the closest scrutiny in parliament.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The conflagration and the consecration in York Minster

**From Mr Patrick Heron**  
Sir, York Minster is England's Parish. Quite simply, it is the greatest, the most monumental, yet most delicate, masterpiece our forefathers have left us in the entire land. Its magnificent intact survival over centuries has itself symbolised civilized continuity for millions - little apart from providing us with a miracle of art and science.

**From Mr A. Wiseman**  
Sir, After the York Minster fire had been successfully contained, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, repeated the words of the chief fire officer that "the Lord was on our side as we battled with those flames" (report July 10). I wonder whom He supported when the conflagration started.

**From Mrs Elsie Walker**  
Sir, I was amazed to read in your leading article dated July 5, headed "Tomorrow's bishop", that on the testimony of his contemporaries Dr Hensley Henson was an excellent diocesan bishop.

### Nuclear dumping in Irish Sea

**From Mr John Carroll and others**  
Sir, As your readers will be aware, we in Ireland have no nuclear power stations, no reprocessing facilities and hence do not generate nuclear waste. Despite this, our eastern seaboard is washed by the most radioactive sea in the world, nuclear carriers ply the waters close to our shores, radioactive waste has been dumped a few hundred miles off our southern coast and the very presence of Windscale threatens thousands of our people and hundreds of square miles of our land in the event of an accident leading to a major release of radioactivity from the plant.

### Economics of coal

**From Mr J. Campbell**  
Sir, In their letter, "Gambling on cost of pit closures" (June 28) Dr Bryer and colleague argue persuasively against applying market-forces criteria when closing "uneconomic" coal mines. Whilst not agreeing with that, I must take issue with them on their fashionable statement that "... market prices are a poor guide for making closure decisions, especially as it is virtually impossible to reopen pits once they have closed".

**From Mr Robert Nowell**  
Sir, In commenting on the case of the new Bishop of Durham you write (July 5): "If Dr Jenkins stood to Canterbury as Dr Hans King stands to Rome there would be more reason to get in his way." But on the two issues of the virgin birth and the interpretation of the resurrection

**From Dr Ian Bradley**  
Sir, Mr Mark Steyn is wrong to say that overly-political songs have never been very successful ("Songs of innocence and bitter experience", June 20). Some of our most popular nursery rhymes, which have stood the test of time for up to 300 years, were originally written as political satires.

### Gibraltar heritage

**From Brigadier J. R. E. Hamilton-Baillie (retd.)**  
Sir, This society has, for the past ten years, among other objectives, worked for the preservation of post-medieval artillery fortifications. At the start of this period the general opinion was that these, always interesting and often very handsome structures would be better replaced by utilitarian modern buildings. Happily the tide of opinion is now turning and there is now much more support for the preservation and conversion of forts.

**From Professor Sidney Prevezer**  
Sir, May I add a few facts to Christopher Walker's moving description (July 5) of the present plight of the Shcharansky?

### Silence on Shcharansky

**From Miss Barbara M. Elgar**  
Sir, The influence of the miners' strike is certainly widespread. Asked in her end-of-term exam to name "a man who digs underground for coal", one of my eight-year-old class wrote, "a picket".

### Control of firearms

**From Mr Colin Greenwood**  
Sir, In your June 28 issue, Mr David Powis, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Metropolitan Police, called for stricter controls on shotguns because, he claimed, they are used in two thirds of armed robberies.

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**From Mr Ian Haworth**  
Sir, Dr Lyons (July 5) gets paid for patients he doesn't see. I don't.

### Loss of face

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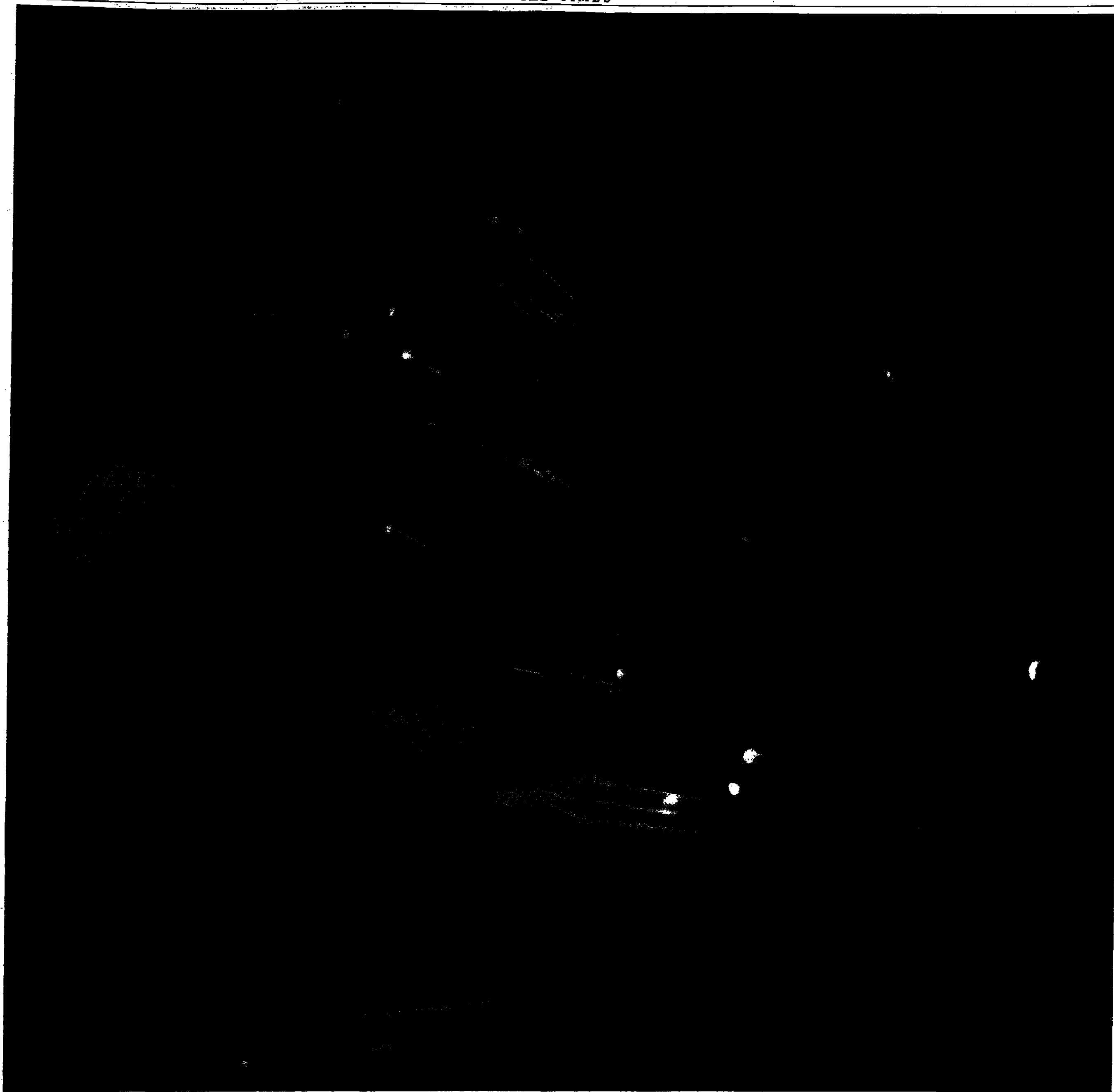
### A dog's life

**From Mr Ian Haworth**  
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# THE ARTS

In Milan yesterday, Russia's most celebrated living film director, challenged the Soviet authorities. He talked to David Robinson in an exclusive interview

## Andrei Tarkovsky: I am not guilty

When Andrei Tarkovsky announced that he was to give a press conference in Milan yesterday, and that it would be introduced by the exiled Rostropovich, the French and Italian press prematurely - and as it proved correctly - leapt to the conclusion that he was to seek asylum in the West - most likely the United States. The thought had undoubtedly not been far from Tarkovsky's mind in the preceding days, but speaking to me in the small hours of yesterday morning he was still adamant that there was at this point no question of defection. He intended to present the Soviet authorities with an ultimatum rather than a *fait accompli*.

He explained that his intention was to challenge them to say whether they wanted him or not. "So far it has seemed as if they do not want me. So I am asking for an answer. I am not a political person. I am not a dissident. I have no conflict with the Soviet government. I am not guilty. If there is a disconnection, it will be they who make it, not me. It is up to them to decide."

Until now, Tarkovsky has behaved with extraordinary tact towards his country. He has never made any public or international protest about the problems that his films have suffered before and after production. When last year he made his first film abroad, the Italian

production *Nostalgia*, he consistently declared (though it was implicit in the film itself) that for him "nostalgia" means the suffering of separation from motherland and the national roots without which the artist must die.

Tarkovsky's tact and politeness have now run out, as he explained on his arrival in Milan, where he stayed at a modest hotel near the railway station. He was tired, nervous and exasperated, but seemed less tense than he has been done on more official occasions. Two and a half years ago he was given the necessary permission to work abroad, for *Nostalgia*. After a certain period he should have been entitled to have his family join him and so applied for his 13-year-old son and 32-year-old mother-in-law to leave the Soviet Union. "At present she has to look after him. They have no money, and the boy's state of mind is understandably terrible."

He received no reply to his request, nor to a subsequent one to extend his permission to work abroad. "In all I wrote six letters. I wrote to Mr Yermash, the Minister of Cinematography. I wrote to the cultural department. I wrote twice to Mr Andropov. I wrote to Mr Chernomir. I wrote to the Soviet consulate in Italy. I have received a single word of reply. So now I am asking, publicly, and through the

press of the world, for an answer to my letters. Do they want me or not?"

Although there was no direct answer from Mr Yermash, who said that if he would return to Moscow, all his problems would be sorted out by the Central Committee, it is understandable, in view of what has happened in the past, that Tarkovsky has no more confidence in the minister.

He now declares that his situation, with Goskino, the Soviet cinema organization, have been "awful" for years. Most of the problems seem to centre on the personal status of the long-established minister, Yermash. Tarkovsky declines to draw historical parallels, but it is interesting to recall that the same status which crippled Eisenstein's career could, if applied to a single bureaucrat, Boris Yermash, who was himself once discredited.

"The record speaks for itself. In 20 years I have made only five films in Russia (*The Childhood of Ivan*, *Andrei Rublev*, *Solaris*, *The Mirror*, *Stalker*). I can say that 15 of those 20 years I have been without work. People have been refused - I wanted to make *Stalker* about Tolstoy and another about Dostoevsky. For example, *The Mirror* and *Stalker* were made despite, rather than

in spite of, the fact that they were not wanted."

Tarkovsky's view of his films is that they are a great deal more than a mere reflection of the Soviet cinema. "Goskino has the myth that my films are a reflection of the Soviet cinema. I support this by making very few attempts of them and talking them in the cinema for years. Yet *The Mirror* and *Stalker* are big cinema works, and *Komarov* and *Komarov* said that *Stalker* was a commercial of Soviet cinema. But after two or three weeks it simply stopped exhibition."

"After *The Mirror* they published a book in the special film magazine, *Iskusstvo*, proving that it was a masterpiece. It was a masterpiece, but it was not a masterpiece of the USSR and a measure of a masterpiece among his peers."

"When foreign festivals require films Goskino always has difficulties. There was a case of *Stalker* with the Cannes festival. We tried to overlook such personal milestones, the celebration of 'Soviet' and great significance of the USSR and a measure of a masterpiece among his peers."

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"Do they want me or not?" asks Tarkovsky

The Royal Opera has just opened on its first visit to the United States. Paul Griffiths was in Los Angeles to see *Turandot*

## In the city of cruelty

**Turandot**  
Dorothy Chandler Pavilion

Los Angeles is going to get more than its fair share of national anthems over the next few weeks, if all goes well. On Monday night it got two: ours to mark the entry of Her Royal Highness Princess Anne at the first appearance of the Royal Opera in the United States, and then theirs, which was how the first people to sing with the Covent Garden Orchestra on this occasion were the members of a packed audience in the spacious splendour of the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion.

There was splendour, too, in the opera, but also a monstrous flash of spectacle that vividly concludes a year of striking additions, so that inevitably one recalls the cobalt brilliance of the nightingale at the start of the season. Royal Opera's repertoire, with this *Turandot*, designed by Sally Jacobs, we are in a plain wooden pagoda sashed with red silk, a city of masks and knives and implacable cruelty. As the producer, Andrei Serban, told John Higgins on Monday's page, his ancient China is a land of mystery, but it is mystery in sharp focus and edged with the comic and satiric. For once this is a *Turandot* that does not forge the extravagant absurdities of Gozzi, even if it finds them through Oriental theatre.

Ping, Pang and Pong, for instance, are Chinese acrobats, twirling and tumbling about the stage in flapping multi-coloured costumes. Their interruption of Placido Domingo's deeply serious Calaf in the first act is like the arrival of Zerkow and her troupe in *Andriana Lecocq*: the magic machine is stopped in its tracks. However Mr Serban is prepared as well to twist the knife of parody from outside the opera. There are times, particularly in the second act, when we are not far from the glorified Orient of *The King and I*: Altoun, a real "son of heaven" as Calaf calls him, descends seated on a cloud-like tasselled cushion, and Sir Colin Davis hugely amplifies the dangerously thin orchestral magnificence.

But there is only one element in a triumphant and very variously triumphant, orchestral and choral performance. Sir Colin has evidently looked into and nurtured all the delicacies and exquisitenesses in the score: there are silken sheens in the strings, beautifully precise percussion tintinnabulations, luminous choral harmony and loveliness even in background wind lines. There is also slicing brutality, and a sinisterism that comes from a full realization of the piece's harmonic strangeness.

The title role is not yet so completely achieved. Gwyneth Jones, singing the part for the first time, produced all the necessary volume and reined in her vibrato, but two things she lacked. Her voice had still that plangency of human concern that must be foreign to Turandot in the second act, and she was not linking her splendid notes into equally splendid lines. There was a distinct mismatch with Mr Domingo's soaring contributions. Perhaps she found the production unhelpful. Her *Turandot* might be better as the usual statuesque jewelled hermit crab, rather than this possessed woman, moved by the barely controlled hysteria of Kabuki. Certainly she was more at ease in the third act, where she could stand up and sing. Or perhaps she had been roused by the house's tumultuous applause for her after the middle act.

Opposite her Mr Domingo was in fine form, his voice only becoming a little coarse and meaty when put under the pressure this auditorium demands. William Workman, Kim Begley and Laurence Dalt are a likeable trio of ministers, especially at the start of the second act.

Robert Gear gives an elegantly sung rather than screeched Emperor, and Robert Lloyd is a most distinguished Tamur, the austere soul of authority. His helpmate Liù is also given a strong portrait. Yoko Watanabe, who has been the company's butterfly, returns to Puccini's horrors. Her head voice can quietly sear the soul when, as is usually the case, the effect is not diluted by wobble.

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Incomplete: Gwyneth Jones as Turandot

as usual. There is not return to the original Alfano ending heard two years ago at the Barbican. But while the chorus acclaim their princess, whose final yielding has stopped Calaf in the nick of time from committing *hara-kiri*, the

commedia dell'arte ministers wheel Liù back on, lying on her black wheeled-lion catapulta. Tragedy, joy and farce are united. Death is cut into apotheosis, and the end remains, as it should, loaded with question marks.

## Cheltenham Festival

### Flashes from a jewel

This year's musical anniversaries have fallen into Cheltenham's lap: Delius, Elgar, and the SpA's own son, Gustav Holst, all 50 years on, all very English and not one of them too uncomfortable modern. More of that later. It also happens to be the fortieth birthday of both the festival and of John Tavener. On Thursday his "Ritual Procession" *Towards the Son* will be given its first performance on Sunday it was the premier of another Greek Orthodox-inspired work, *Ikona of Light*.

St Symeon's epiphany experience of Divine Light as related in his tenth-century *Discourses* has inspired Mr Tavener to attempt yet another expression of the ineffable. For not only does the central role of the Transfiguration in the mysticism of the Orthodox Church take the merely intellectual wind out of the sails of its theologians, but the central invocation to the Holy Spirit, which forms the central movement of Tavener's 40-minute work, lacks any of the neat verbal paradoxes and conceits of comparable litanic outpourings in the Western rite.

In other words, musical invention had precious little to hang on to: it must recreate alongside rather than through its subject; it must hope for a response from both performers and audiences which is as committed and subjectively

sympathetic as the composer's. The Tallis Scholars under Peter Phillips, who commissioned the work, set it forth vividly and memorably, with all the austere hardness and flashes of jewelled colour it requires. Those in the audience who were able to use the work, mantra-like, as a means to an end, were properly rapt: those who followed through its naive progress waiting for event had to make do with respect if not restlessness.

The central invocation, chanted high and low by soloists above a sub-strata of sustained voices, is framed by a *Trisagion* Holy God, Holy and Strong. Holy Immortal, Have Mercy on Us, articulated by sharp bursts of the word *for* (light) built up and down as if by a dimmer switch in layers of consonance, shifting and irradiating in vocalized chords - as cogent an auralization of the presence of uncreated light as one could wish for. In between the vocal radiations come exhalations from a string trio, distanced behind the singers and symbolizing the "soul yearning for God".

Tewkesbury Abbey's acoustics played their own vital part of course: no such help was forthcoming in the Pump Room on Monday morning for the vacuum *Four Duos* by Peter Dickinson, also receiving their first public performance. The fragments were written for amateurs and even in the hands of professionals like Sarah Francis and Alexander Beattie, they sounded inescapably like their borrowings from Ives (a 12-note row from his 1905 *Three-Page Sonata*) and from Dickinson himself (Juilliard Dances) doodle around in little contrapuntal exercises whose most notable contrast is between legato and staccato, and which serve no

clearly definable expressive aim.

The "slightly sinister" third movement, the "something jazzy which never completely arrives" of the last, epitomized the composer's apparent lack of courage in his own convictions, a quality which weakens, too, Herbert Howells's *Sonata for Oboe and Piano* (Francis and Dickinson), which was exhumed, earlier in the recital as one of the festival's proclaimed rediscoveries of landmarks in British music.

Composed when Howells was starting on his long pilgrimage of liturgical works, it evokes long hours in the organ loft, mind and finger wandering ruminatively, chancing on one or two green moments, then side-stepping once more into stumbling cadence and musical deadness. Only in the scherzo with its volatile time signatures and pert repartee does the work truly engage: Howells, though, soon crept away, marking a safe 4/4 against the second 7/8 section and expressing an understandable uncertainty about the work which has led to its 42 years' silence.

A livelier rediscovery was made on Sunday evening in the town hall by the Northern Wind Orchestra, an enterprising young professional band, just one year old and with assured style in a repertoire ranging from Shostakovich to Sousa and Stockhausen. Donald Esard conducted the first performance of Holst's *Three Folk Songs*, a short and irresistible single movement, possibly from an incomplete military band suite. It was encored after being set off earlier by the First and Second Suites, and with properly sophisticated performances of *Hammersmith* and *A Moorside Suite*.

Hilary Finch

## Television

Real Lives (BBC 1) explored the phenomenon of male transvestites under the title of "Phantom Ladies". Since cross-dressing now seems to be the theory of pop music, it has ceased to be quite the taboo subject which once it was; and this was in fact the theme of last night's programme, in which three middle-aged transvestites spoke articulately about the nature of their condition.

It is a most complicated phenomenon, the origins of which still remain obscure. It has nothing to do with homosexuality or with conventional "drag", and there was in fact a curious innocence about those who last night, discussed their experiences. It is in any case the most harmless of pastimes, which damaged only those who try to repress it (generally

unsuccessfully), and was variously described as "fun" or "joy". Policemen and psychologists tend not to understand such words, however, and one transvestite was asked to undergo that most barbaric of practices, aversion therapy.

The only possible source of complaint might be the feminist movement, since male transvestites characteristically conceive of women in somewhat stereotypical terms: they dress and behave in a very "feminine" or "lady-like" manner, and tend to wear rather old-fashioned costumes which may be unconsciously modelled on the female clothes they saw as a child. In that sense, transvestites display a kind of male gallantry towards women in whose homage they dress.

But this is speculation. What

was quite clear, from the reactions of those closest to last night's subjects, is that the initial shock of seeing a man dressed as a woman rapidly disappears - the transvestites seemed utterly ordinary, and were treated in a normal, although perhaps slightly differential, fashion. This would not have been the case until quite recently, which suggests that the role of the transvestite alters as society itself changes. Last night's programme did not deal with such matters, but it was nevertheless a most interesting documentary which dealt with such matters, but it was nevertheless a most interesting documentary which dealt with these three happy men in a frank and unsensational manner.

Peter Ackroyd

## Concert

**Howard Shelley**  
St John's/Radio 3

Even more than it does ordinarily, Schubert's "Wanderer" Fantasy sounded the precursor of Liszt in Howard Shelley's performance at the BBC lunchtime concert on Monday. His robust and challenging attack from the outset explored a breadth of piano sonority that embraced bold contrasts of high and low registers, not least in an account of the fugal finale that was urgent to the point of tempestuousness.

In between the transitions from one section to the next were expertly gauged so as to arouse heightened interest in what would follow, notably the lead-in to the slow variations on

the "Wanderer" theme. Here the ornamentation never became obtrusive, and the theme itself had hymn-like simplicity. Its measured statement led to spirited exuberance in the variations, tempered by some expressive anxiety that was much in keeping with the romantic and often capricious character of the playing.

The Fantasy was preceded by Ravel's *Hommage to Schubert* in the *Valses nobles et sentimentales*, where the pianist's keen sense of rhythm underpinned a flowery treatment of melodic detail. He did not exaggerate the displaced accents which characterized the central waltzes in the sequence, but worked up an almost feverish intoxication in the last but one. The quiet

epilogue looking back on what has already been heard, had a kind of moonlit charm though not altogether enough concern for Ravel's wealth of harmonic subtlety.

By way of prelude to the programme, which is repeated in stereo on Radio 3 next Sunday, Mr Shelley gave a token of his impassioned keyboard style in Beethoven's *G major Rondo*, Op. 51 No 2. Even in the well-mannered opening statement, grave and courteous, there was a hint of the fiery feeling that later took charge and a contrasting central episode had an incisive sonority. In all three works the mould of form came under pianistic attack and just resisted the threat of fracture.

Noel Goodwin

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A SPECIAL REPORT

There is history in every inch of Bristol:  
now new merchant venturers in the high-tech  
and sunrise sector are putting down roots

# Bristol

Bristol, unlike its elegant neighbour, Bath, is essentially a working city. It cannot be described as beautiful. It is a city of hideous post-war buildings, by large patches of decay. Yet it has some unique and fascinating features and a wide range of splendid architecture. It is a city from whose bustling streets you can lift your eyes to the hills.

In its heyday Bristol grew rich on rum, slaves, sugar and tobacco, by the mid-eighteenth century it had become the leading English city and port outside London. Its importance declined with the shift to the Midlands and the North of Britain's main industrial activity. Today, with a population of just under 400,000, Bristol is England's seventh largest city. And its troubled port at the mouth of the Avon is well down the national table.

For much of the post-war period Bristol suffered from a loss of confidence and direction. Symptoms of the mood were haphazard planning and ugly reconstruction. That phase has passed. The design of many of the latest buildings is exemplary, and dilapidated areas are being carefully restored. There is a new buoyancy in the air.

## Out of recession

The economic recession has not by-passed Bristol, though the city has fared less badly than most. After all, it never was an industrial city of the Birmingham, Manchester or Sheffield kind, and its structural changes, though pronounced, have been less harmful than there. Bristol's unemployment quota in May was 10.6 per cent, compared with 12.7 per cent nationally. Its relative prosperity is, however, unequally spread - deprived parts of south Bristol have up to 30 per cent unemployment, with little prospect of improvement. There, old industries have died and new ones are deterred from



moving in, not least for lack of infrastructure, such as an adequate road link with the motorway. Still, the Confederation of British Industry's state of trade survey for the past 18 months shows Bristol climb out of recession.

Bristol has been lucky to possess a diverse and resilient manufacturing base, founded largely on its past and present maritime industries and on the establishment of the aircraft industry at the beginning of the century. None the less the manufacturing sector has markedly declined - less than 40 per cent of the working population is employed in manufacturing. It has declined largely concealed by the dominance of British Aerospace and Rolls-Royce, which together employ some 21,000 people, and by the relocation of many insurance companies from London to Bristol. This is now Britain's largest insurance centre outside the capital.

Great hopes are pinned on the sunrise sector of high-tech companies, which have been attracted to Bristol, including such famous names as Marconi Avionics, Isonos, ML Aviation and Digital Equipment, Fairchild Instruments and - regarded as the biggest catch of all - Hewlett-Packard. But the growing concentration of such companies on the city's northern flank, and the jobs it has created has only partly compensated for the loss of employment in the traditional industries.

The high-tech companies chose Bristol as a base for several reasons, among them the city's first-class communication links - it is a mere two hours away by motorway from London and can be reached in 1 hour 25 minutes or less by train - and the presence of two celebrated universities in the area, Bristol and Bath, and of the highly regarded Bristol Polytechnic.

Whether Bristol's whispered boast of being the third-ranking university in Britain after Oxford and Cambridge is justified or not, it is certainly well qualified to collaborate with the city's sunrise sector. It is credited with being the first university in the world to take solid-state physics seriously - and this was a science, moreover, which led to the invention of the micro-chip.

## Boat racing

The high-tech firms, insurance companies and financial institutions were attracted to Bristol because it is also a pleasant place in which to live and to work. The old docks in the city centre, from which John Cabot set sail to North America, have been transformed into an agreeable place for leisure, sports and cultural activities. On Bristol's historic waterfront the city's seventh World Wine Fair opens tomorrow. Wind-surfing and sailing take place in the harbour where once the ships of the world lay at anchor. Each year power boat racing is held there - on a course considered to be the most spectacular and one of the most dangerous in the world.

A project of national importance is the Bristol Maritime Heritage Centre which is being developed around the SS Great Britain, the first iron-hulled ocean liner, now undergoing restoration. Bristol city council allocated £200,000 towards the capital cost of the centre, put at £1.2 million, and the English

Tourist Board has made a grant of £200,000. It is hoped to raise the balance by donations and sponsorship. Next year Bristol will be in the forefront of the celebrations for the 150th anniversary of the Great Western Railway. Appropriately for the railway was born in Bristol in 1832 when a group of the city's businessmen formed a committee to promote the construction of a railway between Bristol and London. The city is pleased to bask in the glory of the engineer, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, Bristol's ubiquitous genius.

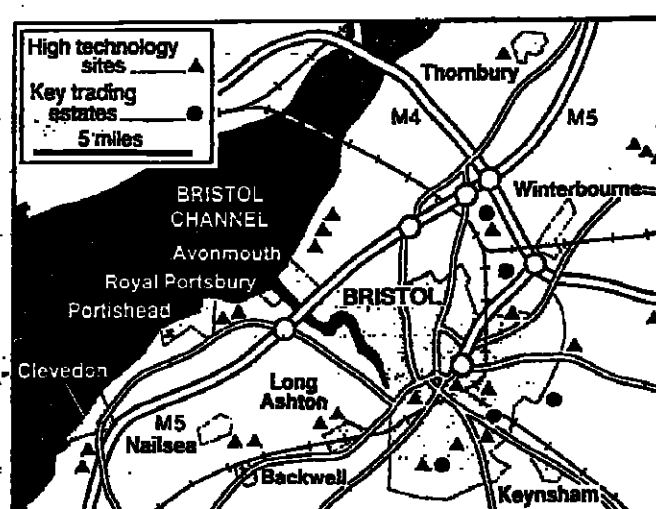
Bristol, they will proudly tell you in the Council House, has more Georgian buildings than Bath, but the city's most celebrated building is St Mary Redcliffe Church, which Queen Elizabeth I described as the "fairest, goodliest and most famous parish church in England". This splendid example of Gothic architecture, frequently assumed by visitors to be Bristol's Cathedral, contains many of the relics of the city's great merchant venturers.

The Theatre Royal, where the Bristol Old Vic is based, is the oldest theatre in England with a

continuous working history and is held to be the finest surviving example of the larger Georgian town playhouse. The Old Vic Trust, heavily financially supported by the Arts Council, local authorities and business houses, runs the only theatre school to be directly linked to a professional theatre company.

There is history in every inch of it, though Bristol, does not live in the past. It looks to the future, which seems reasonably bright.

Norman Crossland



# Capturing the American giant

High-tech companies have been moving swiftly along the western corridor for years to put down roots in the Bristol area - the city council says some 200 of them are now here - but the arrival of Hewlett-Packard is regarded as the biggest capture of them all.

Since last January the American computer giant has been represented by a computer peripherals factory in Yate, to the north east of the city, conveniently close to the M4 and M5 motorways. It employs about 200 people. But this is only the beginning.

The company will soon be moving to new premises at the Wallcourt farm site at Stoke Gifford on Bristol's northern fringe. And it is also bringing research and development activities to its Bristol base.

It has acquired 55 acres and has an option on a further 110 acres. The company plans to employ some 450 people there by 1986, and envisages continued expansion after that.

Hewlett-Packard chose Bristol as a base after considering several continental sites, notably Stuttgart in West Germany. Bristol won the race on many counts - Hewlett-Packard was impressed by the skills of its people as well as by the keenness of the local authority to have the company here. Communications and the proximity of excellent universities were other factors.

Hewlett-Packard and its subsidiaries are engaged worldwide in the design, building, marketing and servicing of a wide range of precision electronic instruments and systems for measurement, computation and analysis. Its products, now numbering more than 5,000 are used in engineering, science, business, education and medicine. About half of its sales are to customers outside the United

States. The Bristol plant is manufacturing products for the European market.

It points out gently that the development programme benefits the host countries as well as Hewlett-Packard. The programme offers opportunities to local technical graduates, enabling them to pursue careers close to home.

However, some sources are rather sceptical about the city's sunrise sector. They say that although there is a strong presence of small software houses, the rest tend to be regional or national sales outlets for larger British or international firms rather than the home-grown computer based companies that have sprouted at the other end of the M4 corridor.

## Importance of defence contracts

The city's manufacturing fortunes, they argue, are tied in with, for example, Rolls-Royce's international deals on its aero engines. The region is indeed dependent to a considerable extent on defence contracts.

Marconi Avionics, another of the prestige high-tech companies in the Bristol area, employs about 250 people in a modern factory at Nailsea, a rapidly growing town in Bristol's commuter belt.

It is an innovator in the design, development and supply of airborne electronics systems for both military and civil aircraft. It produces extremely compact power conversion units for avionics and general military applications, for instance for the Tornado, the F16 and the Spearfish torpedo.

Marconi Avionics has used

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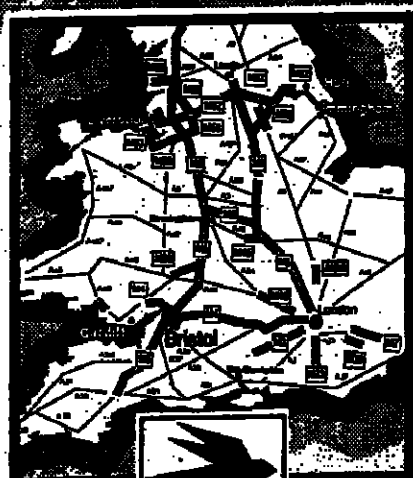
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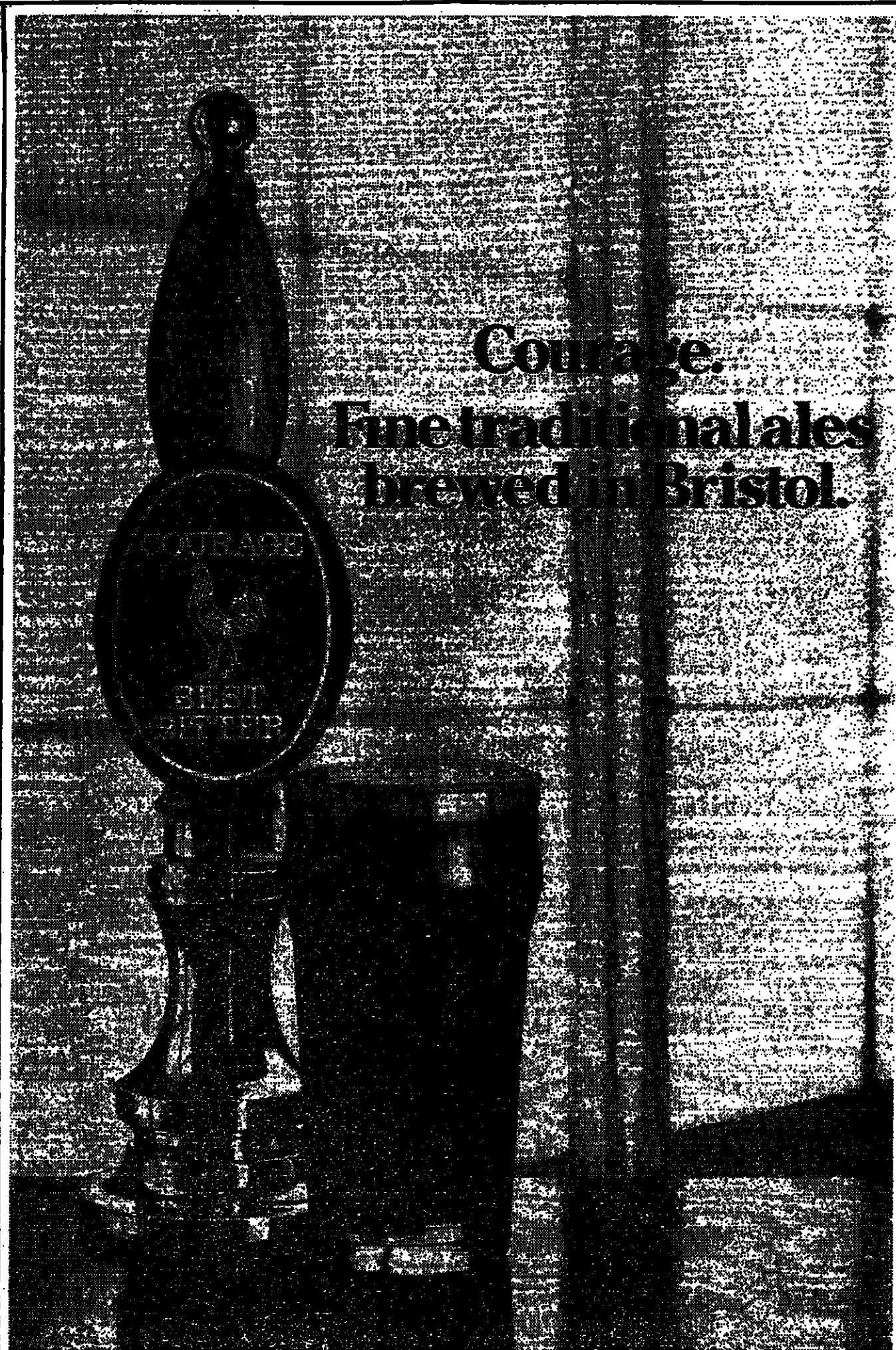
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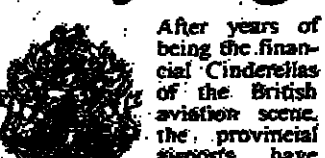
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## Flying high at Cinderella airport



After years of being the financial 'Cinderella' of the British aviation scene, the provincial airports have begun to enter profitability with the aid of the worldwide recession, through which the airline industry has been passing. Bristol airport is no exception. It reported a £500,000 profit for the financial year 1983-84 and the number of passengers using its facilities in that period was up 23.9 per cent at 375,600.

Future business company forecasts are bullish and, based on these, the corporation of Bristol, which owns and operates the airport, has decided to proceed with a £1.3m development starting this autumn. The project includes the extension of the international departures lounge, the extension of the aircraft apron, and construction of a new fire station. The cost will be funded wholly from revenue surplus.

At the same time, the corporation is reviewing further development of the terminal building, and has planning permission for the construction of a cargo centre, with 45,000 square feet of offices and warehouses.

During the 1983-84 financial year, the airport handled 4,000 tonnes of air freight - and made a profit from that side of its business. The airport has resident freight agents, customs facilities, and a bonded warehouse. Its operators claim that its pricing system for freight is competitive with that at the London airports, and that the service is also "more friendly". There can obviously be no real comparison between the services offered at Bristol and those at Heathrow, but the two airports are linked by the M4 motorway so that the speedy interchange of goods is possible. Most of Bristol's scheduled

passenger services also offer space for cargo. The main network is to Amsterdam, Belfast, Brussels, Cork, Dublin, Guernsey, Jersey, Glasgow, the Isle of Man, Leeds/Bradford and Gatwick London. Airlines which operate to the airport on a regular scheduled basis are Dan-Air/Metropolitan, Aer Lingus, Euroflite and Jersey European Airways.

Two airlines, Euroflite and Jersey European, have applications to the Civil Aviation Authority, in London, for licences to operate a service between Bristol and Paris Charles de Gaulle airport, and hope that flights will be started before the end of the year. Avon Aviation Services has a licence application to fly to Alderney by way of Bournemouth.

In addition to its scheduled service network, Bristol has a thriving package-tour business, drawing its customers not only from the Bristol conurbation, but from the West Country and South Wales, although it is in direct and continuing competition with the airport at Cardiff.

Charter services are operated from Bristol to the Balearics, the Canary Islands, Channel Islands, Greece, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Norway, Spain and Yugoslavia, and about 70 tour operators depart from the airport in their summer and winter holiday programmes.

There are also companies resident on the airport for the private hire of both fixed wing aircraft and helicopter, while it is possible to learn to fly there, or take pleasure flights. Car parking is cheap compared with many other airports - £1 a day in summer, free in winter, provided the stay is six days or longer. There is duty free shopping, and passengers are offered modern catering facilities, and a bar open for 24 hours in the international departure lounge.



These facilities were cited by the airport manager, Mr. Les Wilson, as a major reason for the economic success which the airport has been enjoying recently. Tour operators, he claimed, have now recognized Bristol as one of Britain's important departure points. Instrument landing systems were installed in the past financial year on two runways and Dan-Air increased the airport's status by introducing its new British Aerospace 146 80-seater airliner on its route to Amsterdam, replacing turbo-

prop BAE 748s and reducing flying time by 30 minutes.

This bustling scene today is a far cry from that in 1930 when the first Bristol airport was opened at Whitechurch by the then Duke of Kent. This did duty until late 1955, when the present site at Lulsgate was bought from the Air Ministry for £55,000. Operations began two years later.

When it opened in 1930, Whitechurch was only the third municipal airport in Britain and in that first year there were 535 aircraft movements, carrying 629 passengers. The first foreign flights began two years later - 11 carrying as few as 11 passengers in all. Air freight was carried for the first time in 1936 and amounted to 500 kilos.

By 1939 traffic had increased to 4,000 aircraft movements and 5,000 passengers, but with the war airport was taken over by government. Restrictions on future expansion prompted the corporation's decision to switch to Lulsgate. This, too, had been used by the Air Ministry during the war and had been disused for 10 years when it was bought by the city.

The new airport was opened in 1957 by the late Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, in the years since then the airport committee has carried out a steady development programme, including lengthening the runway and extending the terminal facilities.

By 1963, the airport was being used by 105,000 passengers. Ten years later, the figure had increased to 183,000 and by the last financial year, as stated earlier, to 375,600 with the chairman of the airport committee, councillor Jack Bosdet, forecasting that during the current 1984-85 financial year the airport will handle more than 400,000 passengers for the first time in its 54 years of history.

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From previous page

its experience to develop electronic for offshore projects, subsea oil wells, for example. Nailsea is the base of the company's offshore projects group.

In September Systeme Computers, one of the country's largest manufacturers of business computer systems, will move into premises in Bristol's Aztec west science park, eight miles to the north of the city.

In the initial phase about 60 people will be employed in the Systeme building, comprising 30 engineers, 10 sales staff and 20 people engaged in software and administration.

The company decided to move into Aztec park nearly two years ago because of the large number of client companies it has in the area. These include Plessey, Racal-Redac and Charter Trust as well as British Aerospace. Recently Systeme signed a computer

## Go West is still the message

contract worth £250,000 with Bristol University.

After a slow start, Aztec West is gathering momentum. When complete towards the end of the decade it will provide more than two million square feet of office, industrial, warehouse, research and development space on an attractive 170-acre parkland site.

It is one of Britain's largest real estate developments, funded by electricity supply nominees, representing the pension funds of the electricity supply industry, and was inspired by the business parks in the United States.

The park's focal point will one day be the Aztec West village centre, offering restaurant, banking, medical and shopping facilities. The population of the site is expected to reach nearly 8,000 by 1990. The park's "trim trail", a jogging route incorporating a series of exercise stations, is already complete.

Lalonde Brothers and Parham of Bristol, letting agents for Aztec West, are confident that companies will continue to be attracted to the Bristol area by the availability of excellent commercial accommodation and building sites at prices which are still considerably less than those in greater London.

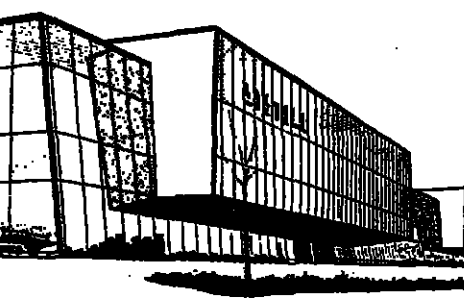
The area offers a wealth of good housing, though the gap between housing prices in the West Country and those in the South-east has narrowed in recent years. However Go West is still sound advice.

Norman Crossland



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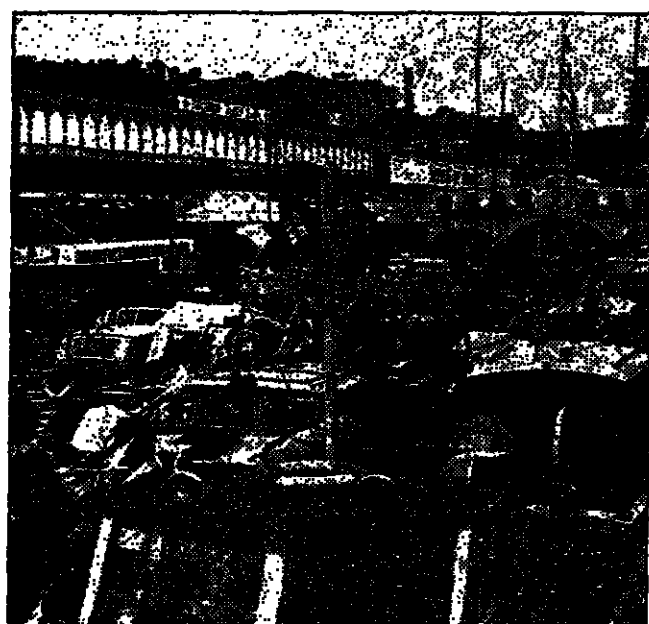
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## Down but not out, the city still has a Rolls-Royce future



Bristol's long-established industries have had more than their share of knocks in recent years. Fortunately the city's unemployment cannot be compared with that in the Midlands and the North: yet there are black spots.

It has been said that Wills' Woodbines helped to win the Second World War. Certainly the W.D. and H.O. Wills factories in Bedminster worked flat out to provide the cigarettes to keep up the morale of servicemen and civilians alike. Until the 1980s cigarettes were hand made and out of the reach of most people. All this changed when Wills introduced cigarette making machines to create what was to become a social revolution.

Cigarette sales have fallen by 36,000 million - 26 per cent - to an annual level of around 100,000 million. The greatest part of this decline can be blamed on the 17p for 20 tax put on in the budget three years ago. Following this year's tax increase of 10p, the market has dipped a further 6 and 7 per cent.

The slump in tobacco sales has taken its toll of jobs - 11,000 have gone throughout the industry since 1974, many of them in Bristol. There are still around 15.5 million smokers in Britain to satisfy out of the total 18.2 million who chose between the full range of tobacco products. Between them last year they provided the Government with a useful £4.630m in tax.

Imperial Group's tobacco division is trading remarkably well. In its year to October 31, 1983, it made an operating profit of £96.6m. The Hartcliffe factory, like others in the division, is sharing in a massive £35m new machinery programme, including those that produce cigarettes at the rate of 7,500 a minute. Bristol, along with Glasgow and Nottingham, is one of three new regional distribution centres for tobacco products that are scheduled to open next May, at a total project cost of £10.7m.

**Tobacco**  
There was a time when every cigarette packet contained a colourful card, with a message of delight about the picture printed

on the back. Schoolboys swapped and collected them and most were printed in Bristol by Marlowe Son and Hall. The company, part of Marlowe Packaging International, which has its headquarters on Clifton Down close to the suspension bridge, is one of more than 50 companies in the group.

Between them they employ 12,000 people - 1,000 of them in Bristol - and produce a turnover of £500m a year.

The group was formed 12 years ago from four companies which were then Imperial Tobacco subsidiaries. It is now a wholly owned subsidiary of BAT Industries.

Marlowe Son and Hall is the largest producer of folding cartons in the UK with its Bristol operation turning out 12 million cartons each working day.

It has a well established business in the supply of packaging to the tobacco industry and in addition is a major producer of carton packaging for many well-known food manufacturers and has recently introduced new carton packaging systems for the fast growing milk and fruit juice market.

**Packaging**  
The giant DRG paper, packaging and engineering group, has its headquarters in Bristol. For five years it has been carrying out a major pruning operation. Around 7,000 jobs have gone in the UK and more than 4,500 overseas, mostly as a result of DRG selling its packaging and stationary interests in South Africa last year.

The group now employs around 15,000 people compared with 27,000 in 1979 before it shut its biggest UK paper mill at Croyley Green, Hertfordshire. More than a third of its labour force was then employed overseas.

In the last five years the group's capital expenditure has totalled £100 million and has

spent a further £33m on buying new businesses.

Also based in Bristol and belonging to DRG are Strachan and Henshaw with factories making mechanical handling equipment and printing, paper converting and sheet finishing machinery.

Sadly, DRG recently announced that it would be closing down Beasley French in Bristol, with a loss of 118 jobs.

**Aerospace**

At Filton, British Aerospace has factories serving both its aircraft and dynamics divisions, employing around 4,500 people. Their neighbour, Rolls-Royce, has a workforce of 10,000.

After sales of Concorde failed to take off the aircraft division had to start searching for new work. One contract was carrying out major maintenance on USAF F111 swing-wing fighter bombers based in Britain.

Initially the contract, which started in 1978, was renewed yearly, but has now been extended to 1987. Between 30 and 40 F111's are serviced each year at a cost of around £500,000 each.

It is also responsible for the work on building the main fuselage of the BAe 146 feeder jet which is attracting a good deal of interest and orders for at least 80.

Filton has an excellent design team and is now working on the Eurobus project. It is building the wings for the A320 due in service by 1988.

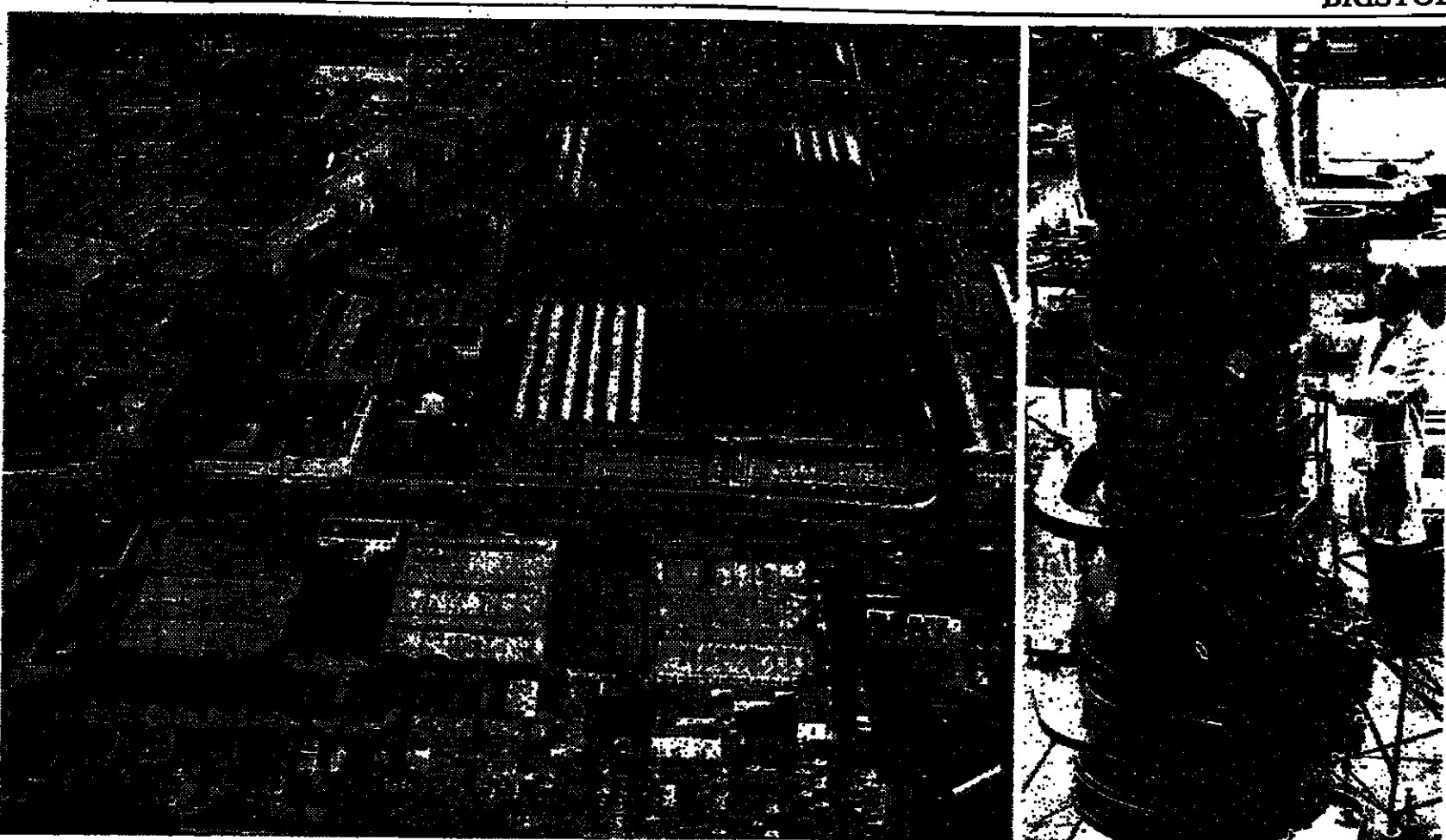
**Into space**

BAe's dynamics division has recently been given planning permission to build a multi-million pound space craft factory at Filton. Work on the 107,000 sq ft building is about to start and it will be used for the design, manufacture and testing of satellites and other spacecraft.

Five hundred workers are employed in the dynamics division at Filton on space projects, but these will increase when the new factory comes on stream. The high investment reflects the increasing role space technology is playing in Britain and it is one area of expansion - communication satellites - at Filton.

**Rolls-Royce**

The Rolls-Royce factories in Bristol are responsible for four of the company's major aero



In the prosperous north of the city lies one of the largest of the industries which dominate the manufacturing sector of the employment pattern - the massive Rolls-Royce aero engine factory at Patchway, shown above, and, right, a Pegasus 104 engine for a Sea Harrier jet being fitted at the factory

engine products. They are the Pegasus vectored-thrust turbofan, the RB199 turbofan, the Olympus 593 turbojet and the Viper turbojet. In addition, Bristol handles development and production of the Odin ramjet and project management of the Adour military turbofan.

Flight test and development on all Rolls-Royce aero engines are centred there and aircraft operate from BAe's Filton airfield.

The RB199 turbofan for the Panavia Tornado all-weather combat aircraft is one of the most significant programmes at Bristol. It is being developed and manufactured on a tri-national partnership basis between MTU in Munich; Fiat in Turin; and Rolls-Royce. Rolls-Royce is also developing at Filton a jet engine to power the European fighter aircraft of the 1990s.

Work has already begun on a design study for the engine, codenamed XG-40, which could have 40 per cent more thrust than the RB199 it will replace.

Although no production has started - it is still very much a paper project - it shows the determination of Rolls-Royce to stay ahead.

George Halladay

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BRISTOL

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## Fit and hungry for business



A major initiative to relieve Bristol's rat-race of the burden of the city's loss-making docks has also presented the port with a golden opportunity for a fresh start and a real chance to begin to pay its way.

In a deal with the Trustee Savings Bank, Bristol City Council has taken out a £55m loan to write off the capital debt of the municipally owned Port of Bristol. The loan is to be repaid by selling off long leases on some of the city's commercial and industrial property.

The port was losing more than £11m a year and losses this year would probably have increased without the initiative. Gordon Scott Morris, a former maritime adviser to the Government of Malta, was appointed general manager in January and he has very firm ideas about the way forward - a port leaner and fitter and hungry for business.

Much of Bristol's prosperity was founded on its west facing port. For centuries trading ships plied the tidal Avon to load and unload their cargoes at the old inner city docks until the age of larger vessels led to the construction more than 100 years ago of new docks six miles downstream at the mouth of the river.

The Royal Portbury dock, opened six years ago on the opposite bank, was designed to cater for larger vessels, up to 70,000 deadweight tons, offering modern, capital intensive cargo handling systems, while the older Avonmouth docks continued to handle more conventional vessels and cargoes.

Nobody would deny that the last few years have been difficult ones at the Port of Bristol. Losses and debt charges, political rows and the burden on the rates were a millstone, but now there is determination to strike out towards profitability.

Mr Scott Morris said: "The spirit is coming back, but it is a tough business world out there. The ship owner wants a good, efficient and trouble-free service and a fast turnaround and that is

what we are going to try to give him."

He believes the port will break even within two or three years and in the meantime a world-wide advertising campaign is to start to attract new business.

The port employs about 1,600 people, 600 of them registered dock workers. The workforce has been slumped down by about 900 over the last two and a half years and that process is continuing through voluntary redundancy.

There is already a solid foundation of regular business at the port, particularly Royal Portbury dock where Abbey Hill, the Yeovil-based distribution company, and Nissan have their own vehicle handling facilities.

Abbey Hill are largely involved in handling imports for General Motors and Fiat while Nissan deal with their own vehicles. Last year the port handled about 94,000 vehicles and Mr Scott Morris said: "We shall be one of the biggest car importing ports in Britain."

Last year a total of 3.3 million tonnes of cargo was handled at the Port of Bristol, about 1.3 million tonnes of its bulk fluids, including oil products. Most of the major oil companies operate storage and distribution depots at Avonmouth. A self-contained oil basin provides five deep-water berths for ocean-going tankers.

Molasses form a sizeable proportion of the port's bulk liquids trade and United Molasses has an advanced handling and blending installation at Royal Portbury.

Bristol is also a major UK port for handling animal feeding stuffs and forest products, such as timber, woodpulp, plywood and blockboard, which are important products.

### Chasing revenue

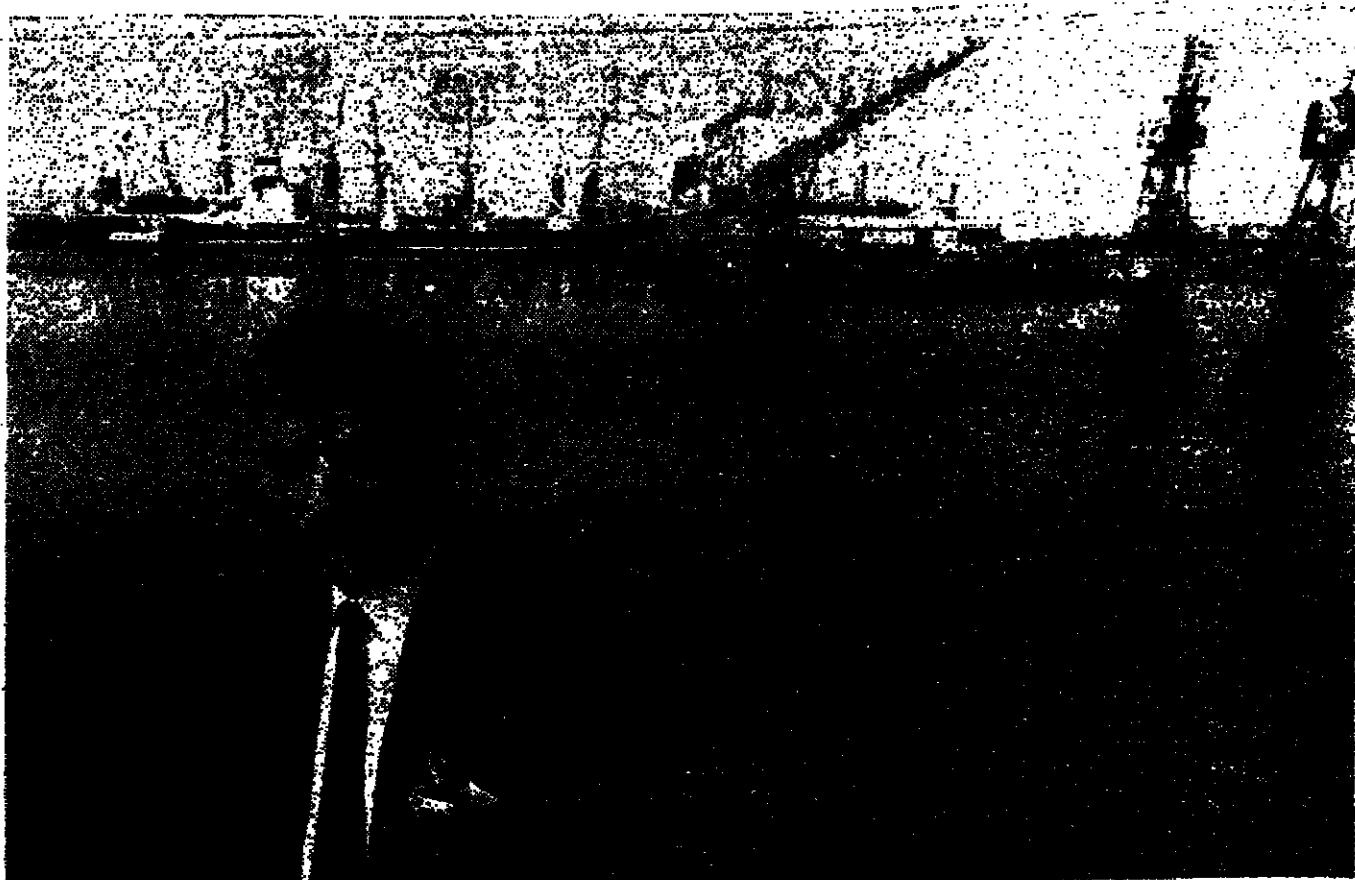
Bristol was singled out in a British Road Federation report as having the best road connections of any UK port. Cargo leaving the dock can be on the M5 motorway within minutes, linking directly with London, South Wales and the Midlands and north. It also boasts of the extensive space available for commercial and industrial development on nearby land.

Mr Scott Morris said: "I want to turn the Port of Bristol into a commercial enterprise, to get our people chasing revenue and new cargoes and making the customer right."

He said contacts were already being made with cruise line operators to persuade them to put Bristol on the list of ports visited by passenger liners.

He added: "I like the idea of a challenge. My aim is to break even in two or three years time."

Craig Seton



Fighting back: Gordon Scott Morris, general manager of Bristol docks, hopes to lift them out of the red.

## A premium draw for insurance

The growth of the insurance and financial sectors in Bristol during the past decade has brought great benefits to the city. It has created employment, placed valuable contracts with the construction industry and given a powerful boost to Bristol's morale.

Large buildings in central Bristol bear some of the most famous names in the business, among them Phoenix, Sun Life, London Life, Clerical, Medical and General, Guardian Royal Exchange and Commercial Union. Bristol has also seen the development of a financial services industry which includes unit trust and investment advisory companies, banking, building societies and accountants.

### Vacant offices

One of the main reasons insurance companies moved the bulk of their activities from London was because of cheaper office space. They chose Bristol, sometimes in strong competition with other contenders, because it is a pleasant city with good amenities and excellent communications.

A senior manager of one company said its move to Bristol was the best thing that had ever happened. However, there are signs that the post 1980 revival in office development in the centre of the city are coming to an end - only two new starts were made in 1983.

This is chiefly because of the increasing level of vacant office

space created not only by new development but also by an increase of second hand floor space coming onto the market.

In the vanguard of the insurance sector's move to Bristol was Phoenix, which now employs 1,200 people in the city. The first phase of the move took place 12 years ago, and the second and much larger phase in 1982. Phoenix looked at a number of alternative locations, among them Peterborough and Cambridge, but was finally drawn to Bristol.

Phoenix retains its executive head office in London as well as its marine and aviation insurance, re-insurance and investment departments, but its main administrative office is in Bristol. It has established roots in Bristol in other ways too - it owns Gloucestershire County cricket ground which is situated in the city.

While the withdrawal of life assurance premium relief is a setback for the industry, Phoenix, which has concentrated on pensions and protection business, should be less affected than many other companies.

Along with others, Phoenix reported no significant improvement last year in its overall non-life underwriting result. None the less its pre-tax profit of £13.7m in 1983 was 35 per cent higher than in the previous year, because of a larger investment income and profits from the life business. Total dividends for the year were increased by 13 per cent over those for 1982.

Sun Life, which began to relocate to Bristol at about the

same time as Phoenix, is the biggest employer in the insurance sector - with a staff of 1,400. Originally, Sun Life had chosen Croydon as a tentative main base, but this was rejected because of the high cost of housing and higher rents for office space.

The company made a better deal in Bristol. It has forged close links with the area and sponsors a wide range of West Country events, including the last night of the Bristol proms at the Colston Hall. It also promotes a highly successful brass band.

### Praise for schools

The company passed another milestone in terms of new business last year. Total new premium income amounted to a massive £214m, almost double that of 1982. Substantial new business has been secured in single premium bonds, protection, school fees, self-administered pension plans for executives and the self-employed and business in connexion with group pension arrangements.

London Life is the latest of the big insurance companies to complete its relocation to Bristol. Its three-phased move was completed last year, ending a period in which its labour force was split over a number of locations. The company praises the wide choice of schools in Bristol and the availability of good housing. It was also impressed by the help and encouragement of the local

authority. "They really seemed to want us here," said an executive.

A newcomer to the financial sector is Welbeck Finance which has become the leader in the retail credit industry in the four months since its formation. Two months ago it completed the relocation of its head office and the consumer credit operations from two centres in Tamworth and Watford to a new office in Bristol.

The company considered other possible bases, including Swindon and Basingstoke, but concluded that Bristol had the edge on these and other contenders. Welbeck, which is officially recognized by the Department of Trade and Industry as carrying on a banking business, employs 400 people in Bristol, 250 of whom were recruited locally.

The credit card business operated by Welbeck has its origins in the Debenhams group. By 1980 sales on Debenhams credit schemes had increased to £94m. Welbeck was formed to take over these activities and to provide similar services to other retailers. It now services 40 retail groups and trade associations, and last year its pre-tax profits more than doubled to £17m.

It is considering expanding its operations to West Germany and the Netherlands. By attracting insurance companies and financial institutions Bristol has shown an awareness of where continuing growth can be expected.

Norman Crossland

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# HOW THE MINERS ON STRIKE HAVE BEEN MISLED...

## ABOUT THE FUTURE OF THE INDUSTRY.

We are now starting the 18th week of a strike that everybody knows is damaging our industry.

We'd all like the strike to end. So why then is it continuing?

The simple reason is that the men who are striking are doing so because they have been led to believe that the future of their industry is at stake.

But this is not true. It cannot be true.

Coal is potentially a cheaper energy source than oil or gas. And, unlike oil and gas, it will still be around a hundred years from now.

To take advantage of this massive national asset, Britain needs a successful, profitable, and growing coal industry.

Sales of coal have been declining for many years.

But we believe in two to three years time, we can do something that hasn't happened for many years. And that is to get coal sales going up - instead of down.

It must start with reducing the average price of our coal. So that it's cheap enough to sell against the competition. To do so, we must mine more coal from low-cost mines, and less from high-cost mines.

We must stop spending hundreds of millions of pounds a year supporting mines without a future, and put that money instead into our mines that have a future.

We also need to have good men working in our best pits.

This is why it is necessary to close the worst, where we are paying around £90 a tonne to mine coal which we could have difficulty in selling at half that price.

To all the men working in those pits, we promise: **If you want to stay in the industry, you will be sure of a job.** In most cases, this will be in easy travelling distance - but if you have to move, we will pay the costs involved.

The newer mines will give a better working environment. A better chance to use skills and talents to earn more. It will also give security - because our mines have long projected lives.

That's what we are offering to men who want to stay in the industry.

To men who want to go, the Government is offering even more generous voluntary redundancy than last year.

Remember, over the past three years, not a single miner who has

wanted to stay in the industry has been made to leave.

That is why there is no reason to fear the future.

The Government is providing us with £2 million a day to invest in our industry. No other country in Western Europe is investing so heavily in the future of coal.

We all have every reason to believe in the future of our industry.

However, there is one big BUT.

If we want to sell more coal, we will need many new buyers in British industry and overseas.

But they won't switch to our coal - however good the price - unless they can be sure they can rely on our deliveries.

**This strike - not the Coal Board - could butcher the industry.**

That's why it is so important that this strike ends soon.

It was called by the miners' leaders. It now needs to be called off by the miners themselves.

**NCB**  
One in a series issued  
by the National Coal Board.



## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Downward trend continues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 2. Dealings End, July 13. <sup>6</sup> Contango Day, July 16. Settlement Day, July 23.  
<sup>5</sup> Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Stock	Low	Company	Price	Ch'gd	Close	% P
256	172	Haynes Publishing	176	-	162.0	8.7
257	175	Home Counties	176	-	160.0	8.2
258	180	Home Counties	186	-	172.0	8.7
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468	180	Home Counties	186	-		

272	196	Bural	205	4.8	1.7
485	395	Carlson Comm	70	1.8	1.4
1	65	Carlson (S-R)	223	7.0	3.1
126	82	Cay (Richard)	89	3.0	3.4
285	215	Cropper (James)	245	8.6	5.5
140	47	C	117	6.0	7.3
344	226	E Landsa Pulp	340	4.8	1.2
192	140	Estates Gross	173	4.8	4.2
200	140	Good News	173	1.8	1.8
165	129	Henson Chisley	126	8.5	4.3
165	129	InCompuServe	126	8.0	4.7
90	63	More O'Patrol	70	4.7	8.7
214	174	Olney & Meiser	220	0.5	1.8

151	118	South (all)	135	-2	13.1	8.7
188	128	Upper Walker	185		7.8	4.8
27	18	Waco	22	+2		
483	303	Waddington (L)	458		22.5	5.8
235	194	Whitnough	233		7.4	3.2

[illegible]

114	66	Jarvis	85	1.0	1.1	17
115	66	Kent Corp	85	1.0	2.6	16
116	66	Kent Corp	85	1.0	2.6	16
117	66	Kent Corp	85	1.0	2.6	16
118	66	Kent Corp	85	1.0	2.6	16
119	66	Kent Corp	85	1.0	2.6	16
120	66	Kent Corp	85	1.0	2.6	16
121	66	Kent Corp	85	1.0	2.6	16
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171	66	Kent Corp	85	1.0	2.6	16
172	66	Kent Corp	85	1.0	2.6	16
173	66	Kent Corp	85	1.0	2.6	16
174	66	Kent Corp	85	1.0	2.6	16
175	66	Kent Corp	85	1.0	2.6	16

179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903																																																																																																	

Year	Player	Points	Reb.	Ass.	Stl.	Blk.	Min.
76	Robert R. Fisher	72	11	11	1	1	111
77	Boyd	58	1	1	1	1	111
<b>TOTALS</b>							
200	Alfred Toney	144	78	55	8	8	817
199	Alvin Williams	144	78	55	8	8	817
198	Boyd	111	58	33	3	3	611
197	Robert R. Fisher	72	11	11	1	1	111
196	Boyd	58	1	1	1	1	111
195	Boyd	58	1	1	1	1	111
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THE TIMES

## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Markets poised to call the Government's bluff

Mrs Thatcher's confident assertion that the monetary situation is "satisfactory" cut little ice in the Commons and even less in the City. The money figures for June are much higher than the markets expected: most significantly, sterling M3 rose 2 per cent, seasonally-adjusted, during the five weeks to June 20, and together with the Bank of England's annual recalculation of the way it does its seasonal adjustments, this boosted the annual rate of growth during the first four months of the target period to 14.7 per cent.

Monetary growth is likely to slow during the second half of the financial year, but it is a long way back to the Chancellor's target range of 6-10 per cent. Admittedly "little Mo", on which the Chancellor is naturally placing considerable emphasis nowadays, is still growing at an annual 6.4 per cent, slip in the middle of its target range. But the widest measure of private-sector liquidity - PSL2 - has grown at an annual 20.4 per cent since the start of the target in mid-February, even though the change in the seasonal adjustment has tended to damp down the growth rate of this aggregate.

This should, in a sense, help to simplify life for the Government. While monetary growth was arguably within target, it was painful to have to raise interest rates merely to support sterling; an admission of monetary dependence on developments in the United States which governments of Mrs Thatcher's independent stamp find particularly hard.

But the June figures plainly show troubles too. They have been extraordinarily erratic from month to month, but everything seems to have gone wrong together in the latest batch. The public sector borrowing requirement was high, and not matched by sales of government debt to the non-bank private sector, providing an expansionary impulse of £400m. Sterling lending was also high - unexpectedly so - giving a boost of £1.5 billion. This was £200m higher than the average for the past six months, when it was expected to be much lower. There was a £490m rise in holdings of commercial and local authority bills, and sterling bank advances rose by more than £1 billion. Personal borrowing was strong, again, but there was new growth in borrowing by manufacturing industry.

And that touches the Government on a raw nerve. Although company liquidity is much stronger, industry still needs to borrow to finance the investment boom on which Treasury forecasts of 3 per cent economic growth this year depend. Higher interest rates, it is generally feared, will damp down that recovery, already battered by industrial trouble.

But - as in 1981 - the combination of domestic and international monetary pressures give the authorities no choice. The difference between now and 1981 is that the Government appears to be dragging its feet, leaving it to well past the last sensible moment to respond to market pressures for higher rates. It may be over-reacting to experience in 1981, when two bold steps - each raising rates by two percentage points - were criticized as over-reaction. But under-reaction has its dangers too.

As has so often happened recently in the United States, bad money figures paradoxically pushed up sterling yesterday, but the respite was short-lived. The markets believed the authorities would have to raise interest again, if the merchants now

decide that the Government is trying to bluff things out, they may quickly decide to call that bluff. Again.

## Goodison outflanks SE rebels

Sir Nicholas Goodison, the chairman of the Stock Exchange, appears to have won an historic victory by emerging from yesterday's meeting of the Stock Exchange Council with unanimous agreement in favour of a competing market-maker dealing system when the market is reformed next year. Unanimity automatically implies the compliance of the three so-called "rebels" who were elected to the Council last month, yet the decision equally implies the formal acceptance of the principle of dual capacity, the very point which the rebels were pledged to deny.

In the same breath, the Council has nailed its colours to the mast of a unified market instead of the various two-tier options which were being canvassed. This may console many of the small and medium-sized stockbroking firms who feared that they would be permanently relegated to the oblivion of a second-class status if the market were split into large-volume stocks and "others". At the rate, the rebels can claim that they have taken the establishment away from the impetuous Lloyd's of London, the notorious Stock Exchange, discussion paper. Last night's announcement makes it clear that the system which is now being recommended "differs materially" from the alternatives described in that document.

Final judgment will have to wait the publication of the full details of the proposed system next week. But it is clearly to be built on the spine of the existing jobbing arrangements: anyone bold or confident enough to take the jobbers on will be free to set up his or her stall.

The objection remains that such a system will favour the big firms, those who can use their financial muscle to shred margins by trading in bulk. The smaller fry may be driven to deal in the less frequently traded shares, when they would be even more vulnerable to the threat of a large line of stock dumped on them which might take a painfully long time to disperse. The pressure of time appears to have pinioned the rebels' hands.

## Pilkington looks fragile

Mr Antony Pilkington, chairman of the eponymous company and the fifth generation of Pilkingtons to run the show, sounds like an irritated man plagued by a poor share rating.

Yesterday in London, he extolled the virtues of the revamped glassmaking group. Britain was now back in the black, after three-and-a-half loss-making years, which have piled up enough tax losses to make domestic profits tax-free. The cost of redundancies £50m during the 1980s produced an annual cost saving of £60m. The controversial 30 per cent stake in the US group, Libbey-Owens-Ford was now worth \$40m over book value. Annual licensing income of £25m was here to stay.

That sounds fine. Meanwhile in the City, Pilkington's shares are underperforming alarmingly. Yesterday, they tumbled 15p to 233p. Since June 13, when the final figures were announced, the shares have fallen by a quarter, four times faster than the market.

# RTZ coasts to 29.9% stake in Enterprise for 1p premium

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Rio Tinto-Zinc succeeded with almost embarrassing ease yesterday in picking up the extra 32 million shares in Enterprise Oil needed to raise its stake in the newly-privatized North Sea oil company to its target level of 29.9 per cent.

The keenness of institutional investors to tender shares to RTZ was such that the international mining group is paying just 1p a share above the original offer price which Enterprise was floated two weeks ago.

Under the striking price fixed after the closure of its offer yesterday afternoon, RTZ will acquire the extra 15.2 per cent stake in Enterprise at 101p a share in their penalty paid form - equal to 186p when the second instalment falls due in September.

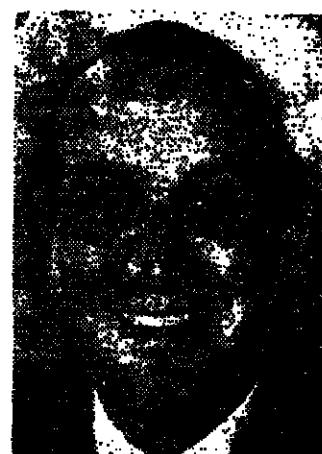
This compares with the

original 185p a share offer price - and the maximum of 195p a share which RTZ was prepared to pay for its additional holdings.

RTZ could almost certainly have acquired a considerably larger stake if it had not set itself a ceiling of 29.9 per cent, the maximum allowed under the Takeover Panel rules before it would have been obliged to make a full takeover.

The continued fall in stock market values during the last week clearly played a large part in the willingness of institutions to dispose of part or all of their original underwriting allocations in Enterprise.

The convincing nature of RTZ's success will inevitably be seen as another blow for Enterprise's management, which urged shareholders over the weekend to reject RTZ's offer.



Sir Alistair Frame, RTZ's chief executive, today meets senior management of Enterprise, including the chairman, Mr William Bell, and the chief executive Mr Graham Hearne.

RTZ confirmed in a statement that it had no intention of buying more shares in Enterprise, looked forward to "a constructive relationship" and would be seeking the Enterprise board's views on how this could be best achieved.

In an equally bland statement, Mr Bell said Enterprise remained determined to forge itself into a major independent oil company for the benefit of all its shareholders. "To this end we will be having discussions with RTZ, as with other companies," he said. "In the meantime we consider RTZ have made an excellent investment."

Mr Michael Richardson, head of Corporate Finance at N. M. Rothschild, RTZ's advisers on its tender offer, acknowledged that the fall in the market had helped lower the striking price at which RTZ was able to acquire its shares.

## Lloyd's looks at conflict of interest

By Alison Eadie

Lloyd's insurance market is issuing two new consultative documents as part of chief executive Ian Hay Davison's "new broom" policy of reducing conflict of interest, increasing disclosures and protecting Lloyd's names from abuses.

One document relates to the auditing of syndicates, the other to the introduction of a standard underwriting agency agreement. Commentators have to be in by the end of September and mid-October respectively.

The auditing document formalizes and extends the February bylaw enforcing auditing and filing of all syndicate accounts at Lloyd's. Auditors will have to have relevant insurance experience before being approved by the Council of Lloyd's. Those now on the Lloyd's panel will not necessarily be chosen.

Syndicate auditors will not be allowed to act for the managing agent of the syndicate as well. The same restriction applies if a partner or employee of the auditor is a name on the syndicate, or where the auditor keeps the accounting records of the syndicate.

No more than 15 per cent of an audit firm's fees may come from syndicates managed by the same agent. More than 15 per cent can come from Lloyd's business. Managing agents, rather than names, will be responsible for appointing and removing auditors.

The standard agency agreement, governing the legal relationship between names and their agent, to be enforced from January 1, 1986, would outlaw clauses exempting agents from liability for negligence and permitting them to vary the terms of the agreement.

No decision was taken on a mandatory deficit clause making allowance for losses incurred when calculating profit commission. Such a clause would operate vertically and cover only a single syndicate's results over successive years. It will not pool the results of syndicates in which the name or agent has an interest.

Names will not be allowed to terminate summarily the agent's authority to underwrite, although agents will still decide who is in the syndicate.

## Opec concern over increased UK output

From David Young, Vienna

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) voiced its annoyance publicly for the first time yesterday at Britain's increased oil output, while its own members have obeyed a price and production quota for the past 18 months.

But there seems little likelihood of any change in the Opec market price of \$29 a barrel, though the Nigerian delegation is continuing to press for "special case" status to be allowed to increase production of their high-quality crude to earn more foreign currency.

Opec still feels that Britain gave a loose understanding 18 months ago to restrict North Sea output to 2.1 million barrels a day. Production is now averaging 2.5 million bpd, but so far Opec's complaints have been unofficial.

But yesterday in Vienna, at the opening session of the half-yearly meeting, Mr Kamel Hassan Magar, the Libyan oil minister, the new Opec president, said: "Oil demand is still weak and the much talked-about economic recovery has not been fully reflected in increased demand for oil."

"Besides this pressure from the demand side, Opec oil has been under increasing pressure

from the supplies of the other oil producers.

"For example, during the first five months of this year oil production from both Britain and Norway went up by about 13.5 per cent, compared to the same period last year.

"This was at the expense of Opec share in the world market as these non-Opec countries are not subject to any type of discipline and control on prices and production.

"Thus the actions of those countries greatly contributed to destabilize the market and aggravate the situation of over supply which characterized this period.

The other source of pressure on Opec oil is the significant drawdown on stocks of the industrialized countries, especially during the first quarter.

"Furthermore, there have been continuous market changes towards a less stable buyer-seller relationship, increasing market uncertainties and accumulating financial deficits of member countries which have turned Opec as a whole, for the first time in its history, into a debtor group."

## Budget plan to help the layman

By Ian Griffiths

The Government should scrap two of its key economic documents, the Public Expenditure White Paper and the Financial Statement and Budget Report, the London Business School said yesterday.

It argued in a report that they should be replaced by a combination of a new document - the UK Budget - and annual reports from government departments.

The report concludes that the present form of government expenditure reports is the result of uncoordinated historical developments based on precedent and geared more to the needs of compilers than users. The documents need to be restructured to provide users with the information they require in a coherent and comprehensible framework.

Under the proposed system the UK Budget document would contain details of expenditure and financing. The report says the new system would present the Government's spending proposals in such a way that the intelligent layman, without any detailed knowledge of economics, would be able to follow important economic trends.

## Shares fall below 800

Share prices fell through the 800 level yesterday, hit by the national dock strike and the poor money supply figures for June. Gilt-edged prices were also affected by the day's bad news.

Leading shares fell across a wide front, and by the end of the day, the FT 30-share index closed 18.6 points lower at 793.6. Gilt-edged prices ended up to £1 lower.

The market opened on a jittery note, worried by the overnight news of the dockers' strike, while the poor money supply figures in the afternoon added to fears of higher interest rates.

Market report, page 22

### STOCK EXCHANGES

Change on week

FT-SE 100 Index: 1014.4 down 19.1 (high: 1030.4; low: 1014.4)  
FT Index: 793.0 down 18.6  
FT Gilt: 76.47 down 0.78  
FT All Shares: N/A  
Bargains: 17,627  
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 99.07 down 1.29  
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: 1131.29 down 2.76  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,373.22 down 35.22  
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index: 805.1 up 31.71

### CURRENCIES

Change on week

STERLING  
\$1,309.9 up 45pts  
Index 77.2 down 0.4  
DM 3.7013 down 0.0169  
FF 11.3700 unchanged  
Yen 161.14 down 1.11  
Dollar  
Index 136.1 down 0.3  
DM 2.8235 down 0.0165  
Sterling \$1,309.9  
Dollar DM 2.8230

### INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates  
Bank base rates 10  
Financs houses base rate 9 1/2  
Discount market loans week fixed 8 1/2  
3 month interbank 11 1/2 - 11 3/4  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 12 1/2 - 12 3/4  
3 month DM 5 1/2 - 5 3/4  
3 month FF 4 1/2 - 4 3/4  
US rates  
Bank prime rate 13.00  
Fed funds 11 1/2  
Treasury long bond 100 1/2 - 100 3/4  
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV average reference rate for interest period June 6 to July 3, 1984, inclusive: 9.488 per cent.

### GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):  
am \$346.00 pm \$344.25  
close \$345.00 (\$263.50)  
New York (close): \$345.50  
Kruggerand (per coin):  
\$355.00-\$356.00 (\$271.00-\$272.00)

### NEWS IN BRIEF

## Consortium bank loses \$137.75m

European American Bancorp., the consortium bank, in which Midland Bank has a 20 per cent stake, yesterday reported a second quarter net loss of \$137.75m (£105m) because of heavy loan provisions.

However, Midland said that the losses would not have any material effect on its own results for 1984. It is due to reduce its stake in EAB to 5 per cent by the middle of October as a condition of taking control of Crocker National Corporation. Since the start of this year it has been treating its stake in EAB as a trade investment.

UNITED LEASING, the computer leasing group, has increased pretax profits for the year to March 31 to £3.45m, up from £1.53m. Turnover increased from £26.2m to £31.5m. In its first full year as a publicly quoted company it is paying a dividend of 2.8p.

Tempus, page 23

F H LLOYD HOLDINGS, the steel foundries and engineering group, has increased pretax profits for the year to March 31 to £1.05m from £0.52m. Turnover dipped slightly from £66.6m to £66m. The dividend of 1.25p is up on the 1p paid last time.

## Holiday airlines seek BA charter ban

By Jonathan Clare

Britain's three biggest holiday charter airlines have accused British Airways of predatory pricing and dumping excess capacity on the charter market.

The three airlines, owned by Horizon Travel, Intasun and Thomson Travel, want BA to be banned from the market for "whole plane" charter when the state airline is privatized next year.

Orion Airways, Air Europe and Britannia Airways carry half the total number of British tourists taking package holidays.

They claim, through the joint Airport Users' Study Group, that BA is already competing unfairly in the charter market.

The AUSG report on BA's privatization says precautions should be taken to stop it taking unfair advantages "as a result of its monopoly position in international scheduled services and in international flights from Heathrow."

AUSG says it is not against privatization and fair competition, and believes the best solution would be for the charter airlines to be allowed to

compete on international routes on equal terms with BA.

"However, if we are to continue to be excluded from that market we believe that it would be quite wrong to allow a privatized British Airways to be in a position to wreck the only freely competitive aviation market in the UK."

The study group says BA's holiday subsidiaries recently dumped 18,000 unsold seats "at way below cost" with a travel agency group. It also claims that BA is offering unprecedented free holidays for children in the high season.

## World Bank urges action by rich nations

## Call to help poor countries

By Michael Prest

Economic growth rates enjoyed during the 1960s and early 1970s cannot be restored unless industrial countries drop the policies which impact caused the recession of 1980-83, the World Bank said yesterday.

But in its "World Development Report 1984" the Bank also attempts to bring population growth back to the centre of the development debate. A special section argued that hundreds of millions of people in developing countries will be condemned to unnecessary poverty unless immediate action is taken to defuse a demographic explosion.

This is the first annual report to concentrate on the extent to which industrial countries' policy has limited opportunities for development countries. The Bank says

choosing the right policy mix can make all the difference to the outlook for the Third World between now and the end of the century.

The report is notable for its concentration on microeconomic policy. Industrial countries are blamed for not adjusting properly to structural changes in the world economy.

A too-rapid rate of wage increases, growing public sector deficits, high real interest rates, lax monetary control, and a slide towards trade protection inflicted avoidable damage on more vulnerable developing countries, the report argues.

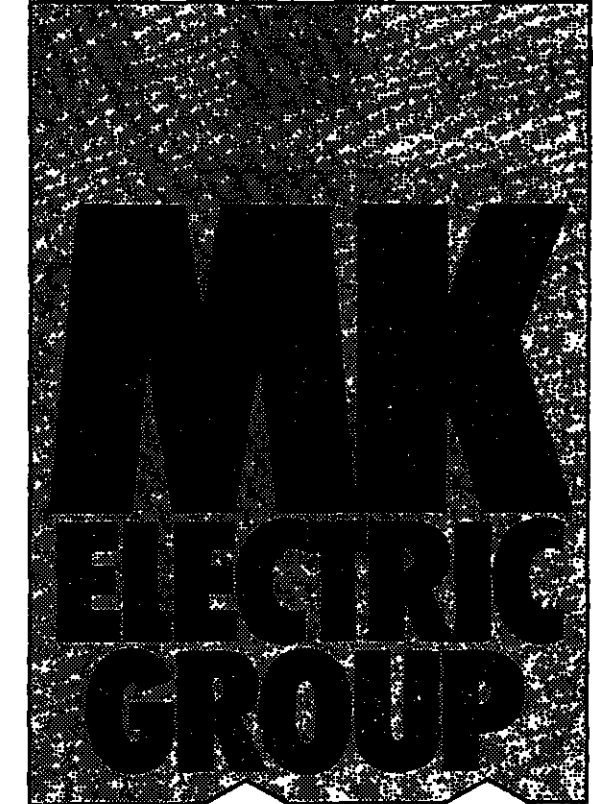
But the developing countries made the same mistakes as their richer trading partners. Only the relatively open trading economies of South-East Asia are praised for riding the "economic rollercoaster" of

scarcity in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

The report says: "Of the policy failings that contributed to slow growth in other developing countries, all can be found in more or less chronic form in many African countries."

The Bank recommends all countries to reduce their budget deficits, remove obstacles to the free functioning of the price mechanism, roll back protection, abandon overvalued exchange rates, and make tougher political choices.

As an illustration, the Bank outlines two possibilities, the High Case and the Low Case for 1985-95. In the High Case, which presupposes the correct policies, the gross domestic product of developing countries as a group would grow by 5.5 per cent.



## 3rd Successive Record Year

Sales up 14%  
Pre-tax profit up 32%  
Earnings up 43%  
Dividend up 17.5%

Chairman, David L. M. Robertson reports...

\* All Group companies contributed to the improved profit. The increase in profitability was achieved despite significantly greater expenditure on development of products and markets.

\* The Group is in a strong position further to develop and diversify its products, activities and technical skills by means of direct investment and acquisition.

\* A great number of solid achievements have already been made, and we confidently expect further progress in the future.

RESULTS	Three-Year Summary		
	1984	1983	1982
Turnover	£m 117.8	£m 103.6	£m 82.0
Profit before tax	17.6	13.3	8.6
Earnings per share	32.5p	22.7p	16.5p
Dividends per share	9.4p	8.0p	6.7p

The main demand for the Group's products in the U.K. is created by electrical renovation and reorganisation of homes, commercial premises and industrial buildings. The Group's broadening base includes electronic products, circuit protection equipment and specialist connection and control devices - all part of a comprehensive range of electrical installation materials.



**Safely installed as market leaders**

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from: The Secretary, M K Electric Group plc, Strawberry Road, Edmonton, London N9 9PD.



"Last year was a record one for tourism and shows every sign of being beaten in 1984" - Chairman ENGLISH TOURIST BOARD

# An Investor's guide to the leisure revolution...



"Last year was a record one for tourism and shows every sign of being beaten in 1984. British (or domestic) tourism in England increased by £700 million to a record £4,300 million, a growth of 19 per cent. Overseas tourists spent an extra £450 million to a record £3,300 million, a growth of 15 per cent."

Extract from Chairman's Statement, Annual Report 1984. The leisure market—including tourism—is one of the fastest-growing and potentially most profitable areas on the economic horizon. And for those interested in finding out more, the English Tourist Board's latest Annual Report makes essential reading.

Tourism offers unprecedented potential for investors both large and small, institutional or private.

ETB's Annual Report contains details of over two hundred actual investment opportunities across a broad spectrum of tourism-related activities. These include potential hotel sites, marinas, golf courses, caravan sites, self-catering and time-sharing developments, restaurants and theme parks—all with outline planning permission. It is an invaluable reference source for developments and opportunities arising within the industry and offers full details of the ways in which ETB can offer practical help and advice.

## FINANCIAL ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE

Through its contacts with banks, leasing companies and institutional sources of finance, ETB is able to advise investors on the most appropriate method of funding any specific opportunity. The Board has access to credit lines with the European Investment Bank, at preferential rates for developments in assisted areas, and is able to consider grants toward the development of viable tourism projects.

If you would like to find out more about ETB and the investment opportunities which it can offer, then fill in and return the coupon for a copy of our Annual Report.

At £5 a copy, it could be the most worthwhile investment you've made in a long time.



To: Department D, English Tourist Board  
4 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DU

I would like to know more about investment opportunities in tourism and activities of the English Tourist Board. Please send me a copy of your current Annual Report. I enclose a cheque for £5.00 payable to the English Tourist Board.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

## POWELL DUFFRYN



# A year of strong recovery—confidence in continued growth

The Chairman, Viscount Sandon, in his statement to shareholders in the Annual Report, reports that the year ended 31st March 1984 was one of strong recovery. Pre-tax profits increased by 42% to £18.3 million on

turnover that was little changed. The improved performance was widely based throughout the Group with progress reported in many industry sectors. The Board is recommending a total dividend of 16p per share—an increase of 12%.



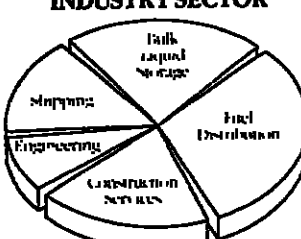
Viscount Sandon, Chairman

John Franklin, Chief Executive

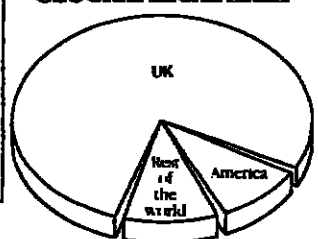
## SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	1984	1983
Turnover	£628.1m	£595.8m
Profit before taxation	£18.3m	£12.9m
Earnings per share	35.5p	27.0p
Dividend per share	16.0p	14.25p

### TRADING PROFIT BY INDUSTRY SECTOR



### TRADING PROFIT BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



The Chairman is optimistic that with benefits still to be gained from the major capital investment programme carried out over the last four years, the company's growth will continue. He concludes:

"We have had a good year and I have a quiet confidence in what we are doing. I can now see the way ahead more clearly to a better future for Powell Duffryn."

Powell Duffryn is an industrial holding company with subsidiaries engaged in engineering, distribution and transportation, principally related to the energy, shipping, chemical and construction industries.

If you would like a copy of the Annual Report, which includes a summary of Powell Duffryn's activities, please write to the Secretary, Powell Duffryn plc, 5 Sandhoe Gate, London W1Y 6LA.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

POWELL DUFFRYN



## STOCK MARKET REPORT

# Index plummets 18.6 points to six-month low of 793

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

Shares and government stocks suffered another mauling yesterday as the market was tortured by thoughts of yet higher interest rates and the combined impact of the striking miners and dockers.

Prices had been marked down throughout the day but it was the poor set of money supply figures announced in the afternoon which set off serious selling and introduced panic.

The market immediately saw the money figures as likely to trigger a 1 or 2 point increase in base rates which rose by 1/4 of a percentage point on Friday.

The FT 30-share index crashed 18.6 points to 793.0 points. It is now at its lowest level since January.

The index was last below the important 800 level in June. In May it peaked at 922.8 points. The broader based FT-SE 100 Index closed 19.1 points down at 1014.4 points.

Government stocks finished with falls of up to 1/2p.

Gold stocks, however, recorded modest progress after their reversals of recent days with the bullion price up 55 an ounce at \$345.

Mr David Hinton, chairman of Amos Hinton, the off-licence and supermarket chain, moved quickly to dispel speculation over a possible bid as the shares leapt 35p to a new high of 298p. He confirmed that the group

flotation, already owns 10 per cent of the equity.

Shares of Enterprise Oil were suspended at 99p awaiting details of the tender offer by Rio Tinto Zinc to buy 32 million shares, or 15.1 per cent, at a maximum price of 110p. RTZ ended up with some many investors offering stock that it was able to bid 101p and had to scale down the number of shares it accepted.

With still no sign of a bid from GEC shares of British Aerospace continued to lose

British & Commonwealth fell 15p to 848p, Caledonia Investments 20p to 748p, Ocean Transport & Trading 3p to 109p, Common Bros 4p to 137p, James Fisher 5p to 100p, Isle of Man Steam Packet 6p to 120p, Lyle Shipping 4p to 36p, London & Overseas Freighters 1p to 8p and S. Reardon 3p to 36p. Peninsula & Oriental tried to resist the trend, but eventually ran out of steam showing a fall on the day of 5p at 292p. Coal Petroleum slipped 2p to 110p as merchant banker

ations doing well and the Trocadero off to a good start as offer would almost certainly be furiously resisted. Meanwhile, Kennedy is near to forging boardroom links with Leisuretime International where it has a 7.8 per cent stake.

Drink shares were subdued, despite a cheerful statement from Allied-Lyons. Fears that higher interest rates will reduce consumer spending clipped Allied 8p to 153p; Bass 1p to 373p; Grand Metropolitan 4p to 314p and Whitbread 3p to 163p.

Whisky shares lost ground with Distillers Co. down 6p to 284p and Arthur Bell 3p off at 150p.

Mr Raymond Miquel, Bell's chairman, said yesterday that following the acquisition of the Gleneagles Hotels chain he was now eyeing five star American Hotels. He has looked "at one or two" but at this stage did not have an acquisition in mind. Meanwhile Bell's is preparing to spend £13m upgrading the Piccadilly Hotel which is part of the Gleneagles chain.

Ensay, the garage to leasing group fiercely resisting a bid by a consortium led by Mr Murdoch Morrison, to obtain three board room seats was unchanged at 204p.

The consortium, which in

ground, falling 15p to 333p. Sentiment was not helped by suggestions that the influential Scottish broker Wood Mackenzie had placed a large line of stock. Wood Mackenzie said that it never comment on market rumours. If anything, the broker looked as though it had become a modest buyer of the shares.

Last month shares of BAE hit 400p as both Thorn EMI and GEC expressed an interest, but with Thorn now out of the running, GEC looks prepared to bid its time and continue to let the BAE price sink lower.

Sunlight Services slumped 5p to 215p as more than 1.5 million shares were placed in the market to help fund its latest acquisition. Sunlight is paying £5.1m for Lyndale Textile Rentals and has asked Mr R. Frankenburg, Lyndale's chairman and managing director, to join the Sunlight board as deputy chairman.

Associated British Ports continued to lose ground, carried by the prospect of a long dispute between the dockers and British Steel over the question of non-union labour. Last night the price closed 5p lower at 298p for a two-day loss of 20p.

There were hopes of some renewed support for Applied Holographics yesterday as the stockbroker Laing & Crickshank took half a dozen analysts down to visit the company. Applied Holographics joined the USM last month after a placing of 1.25 million shares at 180p. After hitting a high 230p the shares have fallen to about the 170p level as the original investors decided to cash in their profits. Last night the price held steady at 175p.

Mersey Docks & Harbour Board and Milford Docks both shed 1p a piece to close at 34p and 39p respectively.

Shipping shares also slipped, worried by the impact on profits as a result of the dispute.

Morgan Grenfell announced it now holds a total of 13.4 million shares on behalf of clients amounting to 40.1 per cent.

Financier Mr Christopher Selmes has stepped up the pressure on motor dealer Griffiths Lawrence with the purchase of an extra 105,000 shares by his private company, Chebank Properties. This takes his total holding in Griffiths to just under 29 per cent. Hopes that he may push ahead with a bid for the rest lifted the price 1p to 62p.

Kennedy Brook, The Mario and Franco and Wheeler's restaurants group, rose 7p to a 270p peak at one time as rumours swirled again that Lord Delfont's First Leisure Corporation was set to launch a bid.

But a denial from Lord Delfont cut the Kennedy advance to 265p.

FLC, which came to the stock market in April, is thought to be contemplating a large acquisition. Its interim figures are due next week.

Kennedy Brook has expanded rapidly under the direction of Mr Michael Golder, chairman, and last month launched its most ambitious

venture yet. The Trocadero complex in London's Piccadilly, Kennedy's rapid expansion, much of it financed by the issue of shares, has left it vulnerable to a bid.

But with its catering oper-

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

### STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	July 10 (day range)	July 10 (close)	1 month	3 months
New York	1.7585-1.7595	1.7590	4.00-0.12c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
London	1.7585-1.7595	1.7590	1.10-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Amsterdam	1.6645-1.6655	1.6650	1.10-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Frankfurt	1.6645-1.6655	1.6650	1.10-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Copenhagen	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Stockholm	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Oslo	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Paris	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Brussels	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Madrid	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Barcelona	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Geneva	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Zurich	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Basel	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Vienna	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Warsaw	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Prague	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Budapest	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Bratislava	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Ljubljana	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Sofia	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Belgrade	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Belm (Comm)	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Bong Kong	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Portugal	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Spain	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Italy	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
Japan	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc
South Africa	1.22-1.23	1.2250	2.00-0.02c disc	0.34-0.25c disc

Effective exchange rate compared with 1975 was down 0.4 at 77.5.

### EURO-DEPOSITS

(%) call, 11% 10/11/84, 12% 12/12/84, 13% 12/12/84, 14% 12/12/84, 15% 12/12/84, 16% 12/12/84, 17% 12/12/84, 18% 12/12/84, 19% 12/12/84, 20% 12/12/84	Price
1 month	100.00
3 months	100.00
6 months	100.00
9 months	100.00
12 months	100.00

### DOLLAR SPOT RATES

	1.0000-1.0010
Australia	1.0000-1.0010
Canada	1.0000-1.0010
France	1.0000-1.0010
Germany	1.0000-1.0010
Italy	1.0000-1.0010
Japan	1.0000-1.0010
Netherlands	1.0000-1.0010
Sweden	1.0000-1.0010
Switzerland	1.0000-1.0010
UK	1.0000-1.0010
USA	1.0000-1.0010

### OTHER RATES

	1.0000-1.0010
Australia	1.0000-1.0010
Canada	1.0000-1.0010
France	1.0000-1.0010
Germany	1.0000-1.0010
Italy	1.0000-1.0010
Japan	1.0000-1.0010
Netherlands	1.0000-1.0010
Sweden	1.0000-1.0010
Switzerland	1.0000-1.0010
UK	1.0000-1.0010
USA	1.0000-1.0010

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank, 100 Fleet Street, London.

● BIRMINGHAM MINT: Year to March 31. Turnover £10.7m (£9.8m). Pre-tax profit £334,000 (£660,000). Dividend 10.5p (5p). The board reports that the better trend shows every sign of improving in the current year. Group turnover is running at about double the level of last year.

● VITATRON: Vitatron has sold the business and the majority of the assets of its scientific division to Vital Sciences.

● MARLING INDUSTRIES: On turnover up from £26.07m to £27.39m, pre-tax profits jumped from £575,000 to £2m in the year to March 31. The total net dividend is being raised from 1.08p to 1.3p. The board reports that the first quarter of the current year showed healthy increases in sales and profits.

## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Trust Name	Price	Yield	Dividend
100% Stocks	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Bonds	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Property	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% International	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Diversified	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Growth	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Income	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Balanced	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Conservative	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Aggressive	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Speculative	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% High Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Low Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Moderate Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very High Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Low Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Moderate Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Aggressive	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Conservative	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Balanced	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Income	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Growth	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very International	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Diversified	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Speculative	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very High Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Low Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Moderate Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Aggressive	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Conservative	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Balanced	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Income	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Growth	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very International	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Diversified	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Speculative	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very High Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Low Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Moderate Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Aggressive	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Conservative	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Balanced	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Income	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Growth	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very International	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Diversified	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Speculative	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very High Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Low Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Moderate Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Aggressive	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Conservative	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Balanced	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Income	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Growth	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very International	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Diversified	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Speculative	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very High Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Low Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Moderate Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Aggressive	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Conservative	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Balanced	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Income	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Growth	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very International	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Diversified	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Speculative	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very High Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Low Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Moderate Risk	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Aggressive	100.00	10.00%	10.00
100% Very Conservative	100.00	10.00%	10.00



WALL STREET

## Early setback for Dow in active trading

Prices opened mixed yesterday in active trading. The Dow Jones Industrial Average, which climbed to 11,448 on Monday, was down 4.19 to 11,298.66 soon after the market opened.

Advances led declines by 473-390. Monday's volume totalled 74.83 million shares against 65.84 million on Friday. Traders said trading must improve for any rally to be sustained over any length of time. Many analysts said privately

they believe professional traders launched Monday's late rally, buying in blue-chip stocks as if they could create price activity.

The stock market also benefited from a strong surge in bonds that was aided by the participation of foreign investors, who purchased high-yielding Treasury issues.

This was the result of a recent surge in the dollar and a sharp decline in gold prices.

TEMPUS

## United Leasing's residual problem

United Leasing's aggressive expansion strategy has led to a somewhat clouded picture of its assets, which it leases.

Over half the gross profit for the year of £10.2m has not yet been earned and is merely the company's estimate of what it will eventually make when assets which it leases are finally sold.

It is a strange arrangement but one which United Leasing insists is the norm for the computer leasing industry. What is worrying is that the profit figure which is taken is arbitrary and is based only on future expectations and past experience.

The company's record in assessing residual values has so far proved good but this is no guarantee that the accuracy will be maintained. Further, the figures are now getting bigger and by United Leasing's own admission the shape of the business is changing, with more attention being paid to peripheral equipment rather than mainframe processors.

Added to this are uncertainties over the future of the leasing industry in the wake of the changes to the corporation tax regime and it all makes for unsettled times.

United Leasing argues that the end-of-capital allowances will work in its favour by reducing the dominance of banks as the leasing industry, leaving the independent companies free to exploit new marketing opportunities. It is fair comment, but one which the company is obliged to make.

Whether the introduction of a full accounting standard dealing with the treatment of leases will persuade United Leasing to resort to a more traditional method of accounting for its residual values remains to be seen.

It might achieve a better understanding of its policies if it took account of the assets

through a reduction in the depreciation charge rather than an addition to income.

The shares fell 3p to 284p yesterday and anyone considering investment should take a very close look at the accounting policies before making a decision.

### F H Lloyd

Mr Lewis Robertson, chairman of F H Lloyd, had just the hint of gleam in his eyes yesterday as he unveiled the company's annual results. Not without justification for after just over two years in the helm he has at last put this particular ship back on an even keel.

He had inherited a company dogged by bitter boardroom struggles and operating in industries plagued by chronic overcapacity. However, a shake up of the management has brought a keen edge of efficiency to the group's operations and closures of the largest steel foundry and two steel mills have mitigated the problems of overcapacity substantially.

The closure of the steel foundry in the Midlands under the Lazard reorganization scheme for British foundries has proved to be quite a coup. When Mr Robertson took over as chairman F H Lloyd did not want to take part in the scheme an attitude which he soon changed.

It was an essential move since if the foundry had continued to make huge losses the group's financial position would have been able to close the foundry, which it had to do anyway, yet at a profit to the company since the deal has been heavily subsidized.

With these deals safely out of the way it leaves the group a slimmer more efficient organization. However, the markets in which it operates still remain depressed and further improvement will come at the margin rather than through volume increases.

It is difficult to see anything other than steady progress. Watch out though for the added attraction of the sale of the Midlands foundry, where the company is planning a development which could offer a new avenue of growth prospects.

### Time Products

The clock at Time Products is ticking rather faster these days. The watch selling and manufacturing company turned in a profit of £2.7m last year against the previous year's £3.5m loss from disasters in Hong Kong.

Remex Group, the Hong Kong subsidiary, saw a remarkable turnaround from a loss of £4.2m to a profit of £1.2m, the considerable relief of the 17 banks supporting the company. Remex has seen borrowings reduced from £18m to £12m, new management made out and production rationalized.

The banks, which have an option on 10 per cent of Remex in seven years' time, are now supporting the company through longer-term finance instead of just year-by-year.

Thus until last week the horrors of Hong Kong seemed a thing of the past. What effect 40 per cent overnight money rates will have on Time's Hong Kong customers for items like watch movements is debatable.

Those which carry blight for a few days could be lost; smaller customers with lesser stocks probably will need that sort of finance but the hike in interest rates will sap their confidence.

The British retail business, selling through 107 shops, also substantially increased its profits, from £276,000 to £1.5m, helped by higher volume sales at Christmas. This buoyancy has continued into the present year. The company is paying a 1p final dividend, and if

trading continues, at present levels the interim dividend is likely to be restored as well. A new non-executive chairman is likely to be appointed shortly.

Remex is now in the books for next to nothing. However, the shares, at a year's high of 32p yesterday, remain vulnerable to Hong Kong sentiment.

### London & Midland

A busy two-year acquisition programme has duly produced a quantum leap in profits at London & Midland Industrial. In the year to the end of March they rose from £2.9m pre-tax to just over £5m.

The seven companies acquired from Johnson and Firth Brown in October 1982, were good for £1.4m on the profits, while Banbury Homes and Gardens, bought from London Brick for £3m, achieved astonishing progress under its new parent, making a first time contribution of £500,000. When it was acquired in April 1983 it was losing £250,000 annually.

Solid underlying growth from London & Midland's traditional businesses was undermined by a £200,000 loss at Wykeham Finance, a soil testing equipment manufacturer which has been hit by the loss of important export markets in Iran and Iraq.

A change of management should produce a strong upswing in the profits of Industrial Fasteners, while if the dollar continues as strong as it is, the company's subsidiaries in the United States should get a not inconsiderable currency benefit.

London & Midland likes to be flattered with the description of a kind of mini-Hanson Trust, and indeed it does apply on a smaller scale much of the same management philosophy. So are more acquisitions contemplated? Of course, says chairman Mr Bill Biddow. Meanwhile, the shares, up 7p to 126p, yield 9 per cent.

## Brook St Bureau turnover up 30%

The turnover of Brook Street Bureau, the employment agency, rose 30 per cent in the last quarter of last year, Mr Eric Hurst, the chairman, announced at the company's annual meeting yesterday, and 1984 had "all the hallmarks of being a good year".

The company is undergoing something of a revival after being affected by recession for two years.

Although unemployment figures remain high, they consist mainly of unskilled workers. Brook Street, however, deals in the skilled sector of the employment market which has benefited most from increasing economic activity.

"Business confidence is important. It determines whether employers do or do not take on skilled staff," said Mr. Edward Hurst, a company director.

The temporary placement side of the business has become increasingly important, now comprising about 60 per cent of the turnover, largely a result of the recession when employers were reluctant to take on permanent staff.

The ratio of temporary to permanent placement business is not expected to change significantly in the near future.

### In brief

● **HOWDEN GROUP:** Year to April 30. Total dividend raised from 2.42p (adjusted) to 2.8p net a share. Turnover £139.02m (£135.43m). Pretax profit £10.05m (£9.24m). The board report that the order book continues at a high level, liquidity remains healthy and it expects a satisfactory result for the group in the current year.

● **ALEXANDER RUSSELL:** Has completed the takeover of Springbank Sand and Gravel for £2.52m.

● **STROUD RILEY DRUMMOND:** Year to March 31. Turnover £15.2m (£15.1m). Pretax profit £916,000 (£81m). Total dividend 2.25p (same).

● **R. KEELVIN WATSON:** Year to March 31. Turnover £9.02m (£8.09m). Pretax profit £578,000 (£805,000). Total dividend 4.25p (4p).

● **MIBON (USM quotation):** Final dividend, 2p, as forecast for the year to March 31. Turnover

£4.53m (£4m). Pretax profit £804,000 (£606,000). Pretax profits are lower than the board expected.

● **S.R. GENT:** S.R. Gent has bought Subline Lighting, which manufactures a range of lighting for the home and is based in Peckham, London. Gent plans to develop both the product range and customer base. The purchase price is in the order of £175,000, comprising £20,000 cash and the balance in Gent ordinary shares. Gent has leased 14,000 sq ft of modern premises in the West End of London to provide a new design and marketing centre. The centre is planned to open in Sept. 1984 and will provide quick access to Gent's increasing customer base as well as faster stimulation to the changing design needs of its most important customer, Marks and Spencer.

● **DASA CORPORATION:** An Andover, Massachusetts (in US OTC company) has reached agreement with American Telephone and Telegraph and certain of its present and former subsidiaries and affiliates to settle all of its claims against those companies in connection with antitrust litigation brought by Dasa in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. ATT and certain of its present and former subsidiaries and affiliates have agreed to pay Dasa \$25.5m (£19m) between August 6, 1984 and July 6, 1990 in connection with the dismissal of Dasa's antitrust claims arising out of its business as a telecommunications equipment manufacturer. Dasa is engaged in producing and marketing electronic directory, automobile dealer/speakers.

● **HELVIS:** Has exchanged contracts for the sale of the Norfolk Broads boat-hire business to the Herbert Wood Group for £1.1m. This consideration is about equal to the book value for the business and assets, comprising mainly of motor cruisers and properties. Helvis' board says this sale represents another step in the restructuring of Helvis. It will release important financial resources and free management time to focus on the work still to be done. Helvis is strongly established on a course for recovery, based on its core motor-trade business.

● **ALLIED-LYONS:** All three divisions of Allied-Lyons, the brewery which includes names like Bass and Victoria Wine, are forecast to increase their profits this year, Sir Derrick Holden-Brown, the chairman, at yesterday's annual meeting. Shareholders were told that the food division - the old Lyons business - was contributing "substantial profits of steadily improving quality".

## REACHING NEW HORIZONS

First Castle is a fast growing high-technology electronic group serving the defence, avionics, telecommunications and other markets.

"The Board... has every confidence that the future for the group remains excellent."

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Waterfield Mill, Balmoral Road, Off Watery Lane, Darwan, Lancs. BB3 2EW Tel: 0254 771821 Telex: 635440

## United Leasing more than doubles profits.

### Summary of financial highlights, 1983-4

	Year ended 31st March 1984	1983	Increase %
Turnover	£51.5m	£26.2m	+96%
Profit before taxation	£ 3.5m	£ 1.5m	+126%
Profit before extraordinary items	£ 3.5m	£ 1.5m	+151%
Net Assets	£ 5.5m	£ 3.5m	+129%
Earnings per ordinary share	22p	11p	+109%
Dividends per ordinary share	2.8p	1.2p	

The year ended 31st March 1984 was an excellent period for United Leasing plc. The current financial year is already showing many healthy signs. The Group is in the process of reducing its exclusive dependence upon IBM. This is being achieved by exploring new but related business areas. In the United States this includes financing for high technology products, including satellite transponders. In the United Kingdom it includes diversifying into micro-computer and micro-software distribution, software financing and leasing, and leasing for one-off financial transactions. The business effect of the 1984 budget is expected to reduce the dependence of the subsidiaries of the main clearing banks and to open the market to independent leasing companies having the creative talent to develop new market opportunities. We welcome this challenge.

The current year already looks very promising for the Group. We are certain that our year-end results will again be exciting.

Parry Mitchell  
Chairman  
10th July 1984



United Leasing plc  
14 Watfield Street, London W1M 7ZF. Tel: 01-935 7101

The above financial information is extracted from the full accounts of the Group as at 31st March 1984 on which the auditors have expressed an unqualified opinion. The Annual report and accounts will be posted to shareholders on 21st August 1984.

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## Shoe imports 'taking 60% of British market'

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Imports, which accounted for 56 per cent of the British footwear market in 1983, are running at around 67 per cent penetration following an unprecedented flood of foreign products into Britain in the first four months of this year.

Imports tend to do less well in the second half of any year but import penetration in 1984 as a whole now looks likely to be considerably more than 60 per cent.

When the imports surge first showed up earlier this year, there were trade reports suggesting that the flood would subside because there had been a peaking in the imports. But there is still no sign of the imports tide easing.

Some of the key sources abroad of footwear imports showed big surges in the four months to the end of April, according to the latest returns of the British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation.

Volume imports from Spain, fourth largest national supplier to Britain, jumped 81 per cent. Hongkong, second largest source, was up 25 per cent in volume. Taiwan, the third largest source, sent in 40 per cent rise, all the increases being comparisons with last year.

A worrying trend is that the biggest import increases are in leather footwear, up 23 per cent compared with a 12 per cent rise in non-leather. Leather footwear, the higher priced sector, has been the stronghold of the British makers.

The specialist niche of safety

footwear, a £4m sales sector which had seemed another strength for British makers, saw import penetration up 15 per cent.

The imports surge follows considerable shrinkage in the British footwear manufacturing industry. A big shake-out during 1982 saw around 20 companies close down. Now employment in British factories is creeping back up again - there was a workforce rise of 1,000 to 54,800 in April - and while short-time working has plunged, 40 per cent, the numbers on overtime have risen by almost as much.

This partly reflects export performance by the British makers which increased volume exports in the first four months of this year by 6 per cent overall. Exports to EEC countries rose 14 per cent.

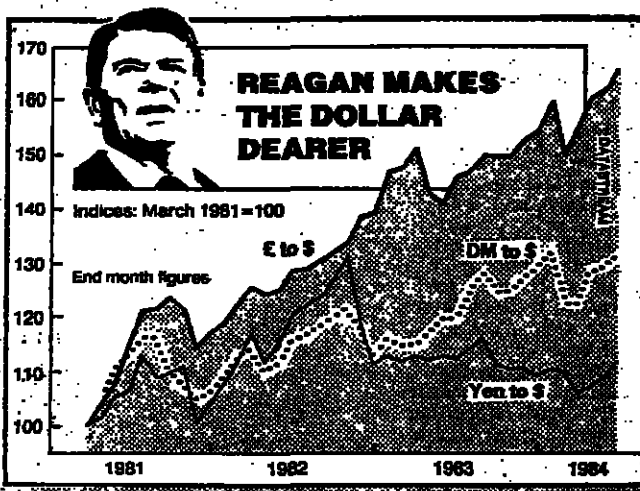
But while there are trade reports of a continuing strong trend in retail sales of footwear, there was a 16 per cent April increase on annual comparison - deliveries are static and orders sluggish, according to the federation. Before any British makers move in any numbers to replace lost capacity, clearer indications of a sustained improvement in sales will be needed.

Price rises are feeding reports of a continuing strong trend in retail sales of footwear, reflecting sharp increases in rawhide costs, which rose 40 per cent over five months to April. But hide prices now appear to be stabilizing.



## Why the dollar should be controlled rather than dictate interest rates

Economic Commentary by Tim Congdon



The potential tension between domestic and external factors is an ancient theme in British monetary policy. Until the abandonment of fixed exchange rates in 1972, external factors were paramount, but much criticism was levelled over a long period against the authorities because, for the resulting interference with

set by our own domestic policies, and not the other way round. Secondly, we intend to keep control of our domestic rate of interest.

"Thirdly, while we intend to prevent inflation at home, we will not accept deflation at the dictate of influences from outside. In other words, we are the instruments of bank rate and credit contraction operating through the increase in unemployment as a means of forcing our domestic economy into line with external factors."

"I hope your Lordships will trust me not to have turned my back on all I have fought for. To establish these three principles which I have just stated has been my main task for the last 20 years."

In fact, Keynes's words were forgotten for a generation. When Britain was on a fixed exchange rate between 1945 and 1972, the internal value of sterling conformed to the external. Only since 1972 has the Government been able to follow Keynes's prescription. For the last 12 years it has had the option to ignore the exchange rate and set interest rates according to the state of the domestic economy. This option became more transparent with the announcement of money supply targets in

1976. Ideally, indifference to exchange rate pressures is one of the rules of the money supply game.

Even the argument that sterling's fall threatens the Government's inflation objectives is not really persuasive at present. The decline in the pound's exchange rate against the dollar has coincided with a sharp drop in commodity prices in dollar terms. According to the *Economist* index, the net effect over the month to July 3 was actually to reduce commodity prices in sterling terms.

More fundamentally, the fall against the dollar is virtually certain to be reversed over the next two or three years. The dollar's strength is deviant and should not be allowed to disturb monetary policy in Britain or, indeed, the other industrial countries.

Some sceptics may say that economists have been forecasting the dollar's collapse for two years. They may claim that, as it has not happened yet, it will never happen. But the antics of

It would be a mistake for central banks around the world to react to the latest rise in the dollar by putting up interest rates. In most countries apart from the US, domestic demand is increasing no more quickly than the underlying growth of productive capacity. There is no early danger of accelerating inflation. On the contrary, the latest news on commodity prices suggests that the prospects are for further declines in inflation.

In this situation, central banks - if they wish to resist the dollar's advance - should intervene on the foreign exchange, not make credit more expensive. Intervention can be justified on the argument that it is best to sell an asset (the dollar reserve) when it is dear as well as on wider macroeconomic criteria. Probably the best approach would be for the five leading central banks outside the US (the Bank of Japan, the Bundesbank, the Bank of England, the Banque de France and the Swiss National Bank) to coordinate their actions.

Their combined foreign currency reserves are about \$110 billion. They should announce their intention to convert, say, 20 per cent of this amount into each others' currencies by reducing their dollar holdings by spot and forward sales on the foreign exchanges. Since every dollar sale would be matched by a purchase of another foreign currency, there would be no effect on money supplies of the five economies.

But the dollar would be unsettled by the need for the foreign exchanges to absorb over \$20 billion of selling. With appropriate supporting noises from the Federal Reserve, it might no longer be necessary for interest rate decisions both in Britain and elsewhere to be upset by an external factor of manifest and increasing perversity.

The author is economics partner at stockbroker L. Messel & Co.

### Central banks should intervene

the American currency in recent months have been so eccentric that they are not just a mockery of economic theory. They have also become an affront to commonsense.

The dollar has been rising despite the US's widening trade and current account deficits. Does it really make sense that the more heavily and rapidly a nation incurs debt, the more popular its currency will be to speculators? Does anyone believe that low inflation is the right reward for deliberate and excessive budget deficits, or that the present aim of American macroeconomic policies can be sustained indefinitely without the US becoming the biggest debtor the world has ever seen?

### APPOINTMENTS

## Rothschild elects new director

N M Rothschild & Sons: Mr Bryan Newman has been elected to the board.

North Sea Sun Oil: Mr P. W. Meek has become managing director. He succeeds Mr J. F. Dear who is retiring.

With Sonesson AB: Mr Barthold Lindqvist, manager of group planning and control has been made executive vice president in the Sonesson Group. He succeeds Mr Lennart Nilsson who has been appointed president and chief executive officer.

Short Brothers: Sir John Charley has been appointed senior technical and scientific adviser.

Shell International Petroleum Company: Mr A. N. Bieder, regional coordinator, Middle East and Mr W. Woods, regional coordinator, Africa and South Asia, have become directors of the company.

Travers Smith, Braithwaite & Co: Mr J. Leslie, Mr F. J. Pym and Mr A. J. Barrow have joined the partnership.

Britannia Arrow Holdings: Mr M. R. Field will become administration director of the National Employers' Life Assurance Group on August 1.

Rexel: Mr Hugh Thomson and Mr David Llewellyn have joined the board.

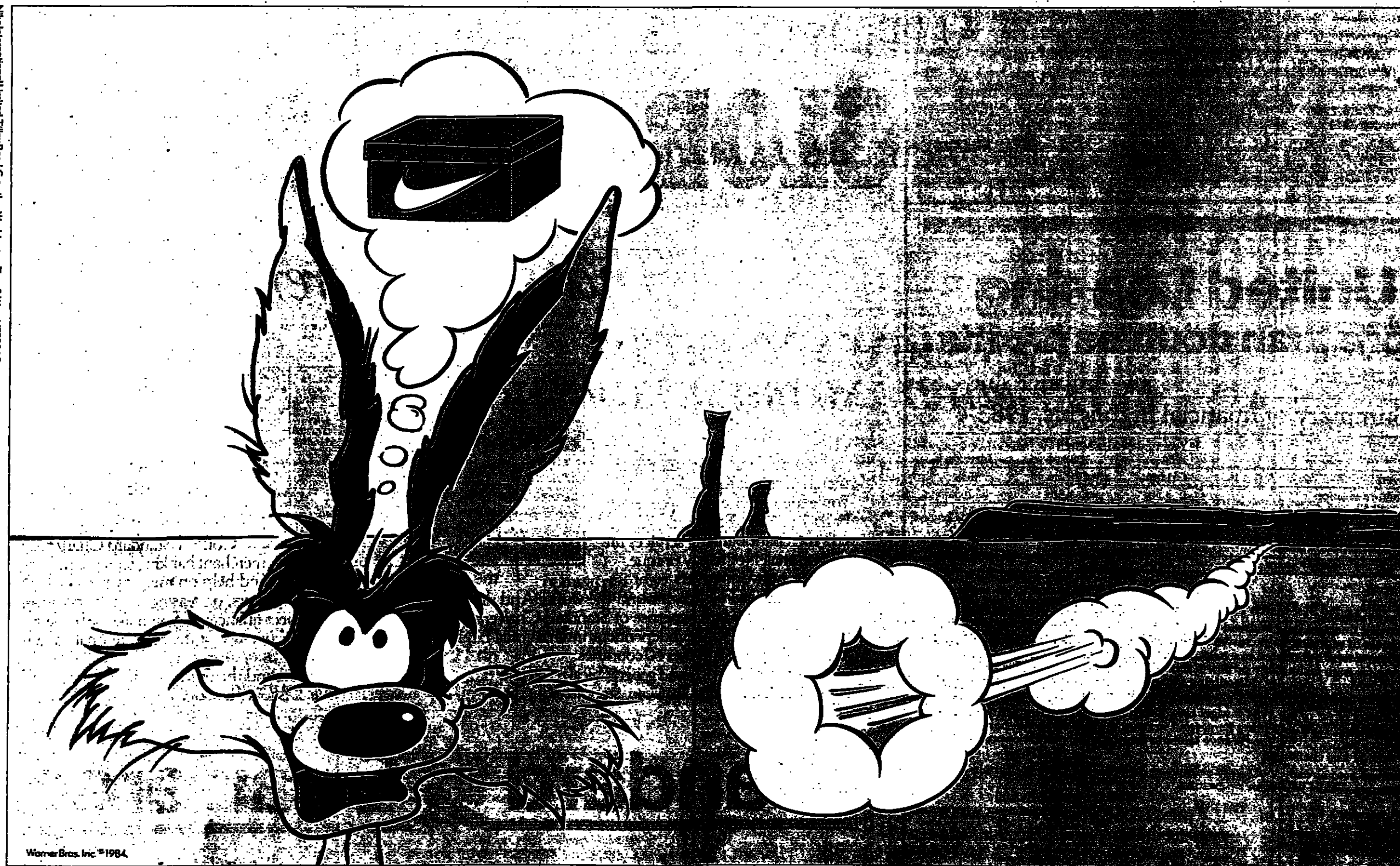
Monpelier Properties: Mr S. H. Denby (Finance) and Mr M. J. Earp (Administration) both directors of W. F. C. Bonham & Sons have been appointed to the board.

Alfred Booth & Company: Mr A. W. Graham and Mr E. A. Shalcross have joined the board.

Stanley Tools: Mr Noel Williams had become managing director. Mr Geoff Baldwin has been appointed president and general manager of Stanley Tools, Europe.

BM&K Cotterell: Mr F. Beames has been made a consultant.

Jardine Thompson Graham: Mr R. D. Bankier has been appointed director of the marine division. Mr T. J. Richards has been made a director of the company's financial and technical services division and Miss J. M. L. Taylor has become a director of the aviation division.





## Court told Esal chairman is 'fugitive from justice'

Mr Rajendra Sethia, chairman of debt-ridden Esal (Commodities), is a fugitive from justice, the High Court was told yesterday.

Esal, whose total debts exceed \$212m (£161m), is currently the subject of a \$45m rescue plan by its seven principal bankers.

Expressing extreme dissatisfaction with the plan, Mr Gabriel Moss, counsel for one of the unsecured trade creditors, said: "The chairman is a fugitive from justice. There is a warrant for his arrest and he is abroad."

Mr Moss said the scheme to rescue Esal was formulated in such a way as to be a "deemed winding up" rather than an actual winding up.

"There are some quite serious consequences from this deemed winding up. In a real winding up the liquidator would be able to look into questions of fraudulent trading," he said.

Other creditors, through their counsel, told the court that before they could make up their minds on voting for the rescue scheme they would need to know which of Esal's assets were securities for the debts of the company, to what degree it was proposed to involve Mr Sethia in the running and commercial trading of the new company, and whether any independent accountants had established that the profit forecast, a key part of the rescue plan, was likely to be achieved.

Mr Moss also expressed concern that the rescue attempt included only UK companies and left out a number of overseas companies which might compete with any new group.

Mr Justice Vinelott told both counsel their points would be better argued in a similar to other creditors' trial in open court, which was essentially considering an adjournment of the original winding-up petition. The hearing was adjourned for 21 days.

### COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **FISONS** has agreed to acquire full ownership of Mergal Scientific in Kuala Lumpur. This involves the purchase from ITM International of 50 per cent share in the company, the other 50 per cent already being held by FISONS. Acquisition means that the company is now fully owned by a laboratory equipment distributor in Malaysia, as well as in Singapore.

● **GENERAL OCCIDENTAL** is paying an unchanged dividend of FF 24.75 (€2.15). Consolidated net profit (figures in million francs) totalled 270.17 (240.27) for the year to March 31. Profit attributable was 217.39 (190.06) and consolidated turnover totalled 27.42 billion (25.58 billion). The parent company's net profit amounted to 98.43 (47.34).

● **WELLMAN** has reached conditional agreement for the acquisition of N Butler Holdings for £383,450 in cash and the issue to the vendors of 3,566,267 new ordinary shares in Wellman. Based upon a price of 15p per share. This represents a consideration of £768,390. Butler designs and manufactures horizontal glass annealing furnaces. The acquisition will complement Wellman's existing furnace activities.

● **WELPAC** shareholders were told by Mr Gerald Lavender, company chairman, at the annual meeting that the current year had "started well, and management accounts for the first three months compare favourably with those for the first three months of the previous year."

● **DENHAM ELECTRICAL** is paying an interim dividend of 1.25p as forecast. Figures (in £000) for the six months to March 31 (12 months to September 30 last year) reveal that turnover totalled £8,952 (15,605), with operating profit at £75 (910) and tax at £28 (275). Earnings per share were 6.5p. Shares were unchanged at 190.

● **ROWLINSON SECURITIES** expects to start work on a multi-store flat development and a small office block both in London, according to Mr F. G. Rowlinson, company chairman. But returns from these will not be achieved until 1985/86, he says in his annual statement. The 1984/85 accounts, however, will be affected by the higher interest costs incurred on the new developments.

● **NEIL AND SPENCER HOLDINGS** has passed interim dividend for the half year to May 31 as in the previous corresponding period. Turnover (figures in £000) rose to 14,135 (13,104), with operating profit at 785 (458) and interest 312 (337). Pretax profit was 473 (121) and tax totalled 171 (106). Earnings per ordinary share rose to 1.9p (loss 0.1p).

● **DELMAR GROUP'S** results for the year to March 31 reveal a final dividend of 1.68p making 2.66p (nil) after waivers. Turnover (figures in £000) rose to 2,395 (1,664), with pretax profit at 248 (215) and tax 106 (49).

● **BATLEYS OF YORKSHIRE** has announced a final dividend of 2p making 2.4p (2.4p) for the 52 weeks to April 28. Group turnover (figures in £000) rose to 160,577 (128,320) with profit at 1,196 (1,135) after all charges including tax 495 (350). Earnings per share were basic 14.09p (13.35p) and fully diluted 9.98p (9.43p). Share price was up 1.

● **A MONK AND CO** is paying a final dividend of 4.5p making an 8.33 per cent increase for the year to February 29. Figures (in £000) reveal a turnover of 99,497 (82,026) and an operating profit of 1,467 (2,273). Pretax profit was 1,130 (3,601) and tax 702 (668). Shares were unchanged at 113. The present chairman is to retire at the end of August and the present managing director is to become chairman and managing director from September.

● **JOHN J. LEES** results for the year to March 31 reveal turnover (figures in £000) up to 3,216 (2,540) with pretax profit at 173 (147) and tax at 23 (41). Earnings per share were 13.57p (9.46p).

● **ENERGY RECOVERY** Energy Recovery Investment's offer for Cambridge Petroleum Royalties has been accepted for 1.98 million ordinary shares (38 per cent). Acceptances, together with Energy's existing holdings, total 3.27 million shares (63 per cent). The cash alternative has closed and the offer remains open.

● **SUNLIGHT SERVICE** Sunlight Service Group is to pay Lyndale Textile Rental for 84p (nil) payable on completion plus a deferred payment of £500,000 cash, depending on Lyndale's profits.

## Scapa Group

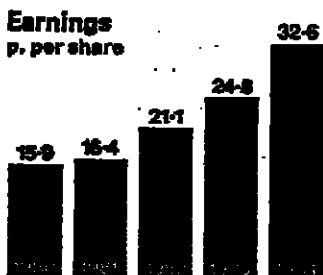
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Hon T. J. Manners - Chairman

Results	1984	1983
Turnover	£200	£200
Operating profit	21.4	17.8
Interest	(2.6)	(2.2)
Profit before tax	18.8	15.7
Dividends per share	8.15p	7.8p

Scapa Group plc,  
Oakfield House, 52 Preston New Rd.  
Blackburn BB2 6AH



The full Report and Accounts may be obtained by writing to The Secretary.

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## Liverpool have hard start in Poland for defence of title

By Nicholas Harling

Liverpool must return to Poland, the scene of their last European Cup demise two seasons ago, when they began their defence of the trophy in the first round against Lech Poznan on September 19. Liverpool, who play the second leg at home on October 3, were beaten 4-3 on aggregate by Widzew Lodz (2-0 in Poland) in the 1982-83 quarter-final.

Poznan are hardly the sort of opposition Liverpool can have envisaged as a comfortable start to their attempt to win the trophy for the fifth time, although to be fair the English champions have had some fairly easy first-round ties.

Tottenham Hotspur, who, like Liverpool, won a European competition, the UEFA Cup last season on a penalty shoot-out, also travel for the first leg of their first-round tie. They go to Braga, the northern Portuguese team who were not good enough to trouble British opposition on the only two occasions they tried. They lost 3-0 to West Bromwich Albion in 1978-79 and 3-1 to Swansea City two seasons ago.

Two of England's other representatives in the UEFA Cup will do well to see the second round. Nottingham Forest, beaten by Anderlecht in last season's semi-final, renew acquaintance with Belgians, this time with Brugge. Southampton, who, like Forest, are at home in the first leg, receive Hamburg, the European Cup winners the season before last.

Manchester United, who also start at home, against the Hungarians, Raba Vass Eto, should get through, as should Queen's Park Rangers, even though the second leg of their tie against the Icelanders from Reykjavik will be staged at Highbury because UEFA are loth to accept the Omnisport of Loftus Road.

The most poignant tie is Everton's. In the European Cup Winners' Cup, they play University College, Dublin, whose lack of floodlights means they will probably stage the first leg in Millmoor or Toffa Park which can accommodate 20,000.

### EUROPEAN FIRST ROUND TIES

**European Cup**  
Lech Poznan (Pol) v Liverpool (Eng) - September 19; Tottenham Hotspur (Eng) v Borussia Dortmund (Ger) - September 20; Nottingham Forest (Eng) v Anderlecht (Bel) - September 21; Southampton (Eng) v Hamburg (Ger) - September 22; Manchester United (Eng) v Raba Vass Eto (Hun) - September 23; Queen's Park Rangers (Eng) v Reykjavik (Ice) - September 24; Swansea City (Wales) v Borussia Dortmund (Ger) - September 25; Tottenham Hotspur (Eng) v Borussia Dortmund (Ger) - September 26; Manchester United (Eng) v Raba Vass Eto (Hun) - September 27; Queen's Park Rangers (Eng) v Reykjavik (Ice) - September 28; Swansea City (Wales) v Borussia Dortmund (Ger) - September 29; Tottenham Hotspur (Eng) v Borussia Dortmund (Ger) - September 30; Manchester United (Eng) v Raba Vass Eto (Hun) - October 1; Queen's Park Rangers (Eng) v Reykjavik (Ice) - October 2; Swansea City (Wales) v Borussia Dortmund (Ger) - October 3; Tottenham Hotspur (Eng) v Borussia Dortmund (Ger) - October 4; Manchester United (Eng) v Raba Vass Eto (Hun) - October 5; 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# Oosterhuis prepared to choose television money ahead of Open

By Mitchell Platt

Although Peter Oosterhuis today starts a frantic charge for a place in the Open championship, he is still prepared to turn his back on St Andrews for financial reasons.

Oosterhuis is among a number of non-exempt players hoping to qualify for the Open by finishing in the leading 10 in the £110,000 Lawrence Batley International at The Belfry - a route of entry made possible by a generous offer from the Royal and Ancient. Without it some players finishing at The Belfry late on Saturday would have been required to start qualifying for the Open the following morning after making a journey of 400 miles to one of the four final qualifying tournaments in Scotland.

Oosterhuis, however, will make no attempt to reach Leven Links, where he has been drawn to participate in the 36-hole qualifying ordeal, should he fail to be among the "lucky 10" who win exemption at The Belfry. Instead he will go directly to Glenasmole where he is assured of a minimum of

£5,500 for playing for Britain against Japan in a television match taking place on Sunday and Monday at the same time as the Open qualifying tournament.

"I've lived the life of an idealist for too long," said Oosterhuis. "Now I'm being a realist. Of course, I'd love to play at St Andrews. I feel that I had my best chance of winning an Open there in 1978. But it's not a matter of life or death."

Oosterhuis is not alone in his thinking, since Brian Barnes and Tommy Horton prefer to compete in Jersey against Jack Nicklaus and Hale Irwin rather than attempt the final prequalifying test. And Neil Coles, who since 1978 has missed only the 1982 Open, because of pneumonia, is another who will opt out unless he can qualify at The Belfry. "There is no way I am rushing up the road on Saturday night to play 36 holes," Coles said.

All of this makes for a tournament within a tournament at the Lawrence Batley International, in which the

return of Severiano Ballesteros after a three-week break has increased the interest.

Six hours on the course in yesterday's pro-am brought the Spaniard back to reality following his recent success in Spain. But although Ballesteros has been tanning himself on the beach, he has not ignored his game. Since returning after the US Open, Ballesteros has played 18 holes every morning, then taken his siesta time, and returned to the course at 7.30 every evening to practise for three hours.

He also visited hospital for blood tests and found that he is suffering from a mineral deficiency which has led to him taking medicine for more than a week. He insisted: "I don't feel good in my body, not nice and relaxed, and whatever is wrong I do not have the right feel at the moment."

Elsewhere, Sandy Lyle, Ken Brown and Graham Marsh, of Australia, are regarded as the most likely threats to Ballesteros' winning on his first British appearance of the year.

## BOWLS

### Bryant shapes up on porridge

By Gordon Allan



Bryant, defending singles champion.

The Duchess of Roxburghe will roll a commemorative bowl to a silver jack to open the fifth world championships at Western Park, Aberdeen, today. Everyone is hoping for fine weather on the north-east coast; fine play is easier to guarantee, culminating on July 28 in the singles final and the award of the Leonard Trophy for the best team performance.

Twenty-two countries, each with a team of five, are taking part. The most conspicuous absence is one of the strongest countries - South Africa. It will be like Wimbledon without the Americans. Each championship - singles, pairs, triples and fours - is divided into two sections, run as league tables, with the section winners playing for the gold and silver medals.

The triples and pairs have first use of the three reaid greens. England won the triple gold medal at the last world championships in Australia in 1980. This afternoon, represented by George Turley, Julian Haines and John Bell, they start with a match against Western Samoa, one of whose players, Maurice Fenn, aged 73, is the oldest

in the championships (the youngest is a Welshman, Robert Weale, aged 21).

David Bryant, down to his best weight of 11st 7lb on a diet of porridge, skimmed milk, fish and chicken, begins the defence of his

singles title on July 20 when he plays Spencer Wilshire, who was called into the Welsh team because of the illness of Ray Hill. Scotland are banking on Willie Wood and Ireland on David Corkill. But it would be no surprise to see Ken Williams, of Australia, and Peter Bellis, of New Zealand, closely involved at the finish.

Hongkong, where conditions resemble those in Scotland, won the fours in 1980. With the brothers Philip and Edwin Chok, in their side, and Omar Dallas skipping again, they could be thereabouts this time. So could New Zealand, Australia, Scotland and - a long shot - Canada.

As for the Leonard Trophy, no team are more set on winning it than Australia.

SCOTLAND: Stephen W Wood, Peter Wood, D. Gair, D. Lamb, J. Bell, J. Boyle, P. Rattray, L. Lambert, B. Boyle.

IRELAND: Stephen D. Byrne, P. Byrne, A. Abouk, T. Byrne, J. Haines, J. Bell, J. Boyle, P. Rattray, L. Lambert, B. Boyle.

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## Aspen loves the fighting and the glory



Breaking point: A competitive wrestler since the age of eight, Brian Aspen bends to a task involving a brutal regimen of dedication and self-denial.

### No sequins on the strong man who wrestles for a medal

Olympic wrestling is not the kind of sport you see on television on Saturday afternoon.

It requires discipline, hard training and self-sacrifice. In Bolton, SIMON BARNES met Brian Aspen, a modest young man who dreams of becoming the first British wrestler to win an Olympic medal in 32 years.

As we march ever closer to the start of the bi-annual Commonwealth Games two years ago, and television actually showed a full minute of the final bout, this is not the most fashionable of sports.

Aspen had come back from 3-0 down to win "It's a funny thing," he said, "but your opponent always looks bigger than you are. You first reaction when you see him is always to think: 'Look at the size of him!' I thought it was just the British who thought like that. But the eastern block wrestlers say it's just the same for them."

Aspen has been a competitive wrestler since he weighed in at 4st at the age of eight. He had already been going to a wrestling club for two years. His father had been an Olympic wrestler ("He thinks I was terrible") and naturally introduced his son to all the fun.

"I love wrestling. Wrestling is fascinating. Wrestling is my life. My

only mates are in wrestling." Aspen is married, and has a child, having met his wife at one of his rare non-wrestling engagements at school. "Wrestling doesn't dictate life's pattern. It's rare for me to have a drink. There are no nights out. You have to give up a lot to make the weight. My wife's suffering, I'm suffering. I like my food." He said the last wistfully, visions of a shepherd's pie as big as the Ritz doubtless waiting across his mind.

Aspen isn't one of those who thrives on pious discomfort and self-denial. "I train hard," he said, "but I don't like it." What he loves is the fighting and the glory: "I love competing, I could compete every day."

Aspen would like to think that an Olympic medal would put wrestling closer to the British sporting mind. But his aim is glory, and a very private glory at that. "I thought that winning the Commonwealth gold would open a few doors for me," he said. "If I didn't, I got invited to lots of dinners in Bolton and that was an end to it."

Aspen is a man who deserves all the best dinners he could wish for. I hope that glory will come his way as well as the dinners: he is a modest man, with success within his grasp, with life and sport in a sensible perspective. He is not the typical sportsman of our times, more a throwback to the olympian ideal. And he is certainly an Olympian for me.

Glory

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## CYCLING

### Hinault's charge a warning to pack

From John Wilcockson, Blagnac, Haute-Garonne

Becoming a great cycling champion is as much a matter of pride as of ability. The story of yesterday's twelfth stage of the Tour de France - Poisson, a 26-year-old Frenchman - centred on Bernard Hinault, who is desperate to win this colossal race for a fifth time.

On Monday, Hinault was upstaged by his younger French rival, Laurent Fignon, who gained 53 seconds in the final two-mile ascent to Chateau-Nogé. Like an injured lion, Hinault made a dramatic attack yesterday, midway through the 65-mile stage, and pushed himself to this superb effort in Toulouse. He gained a good half-minute on a pack that was reluctant to chase on an afternoon of humid, 90-degree heat.

The challenge was finally accepted by the Renault-Elf team of Fignon and the yellow jersey, Vincent Barteau. The chase split the bunch into several sections of different fashion.

Hinault was brought back to heel, of course, but his attack served as a reminder that there is plenty of life left in his 30-year-old legs. He was made to pay for his aggression later, when the Renault team sent several of their own riders into the attack, including Greg LeMond, the world champion.

LeMond yesterday climbed to seventh place overall after winning a 12-second time bonus at an intermediate sprint. He goes ahead of Sean Kelly, while Robert Millar dropped to tenth place after losing 23 seconds in a group that lost contact in a hectic finish. The stage was decided in the final 15 miles. Poisson, a Renault rider, went with a five-man break that was

joined by the two top Belgian sprinters, Frank Hoste and Eric Vandecasteele, after a hard chase. This group gained more than a minute on the pack, in which Kelly's team engaged in a vain pursuit, hoping to favour the Irishman's finishing sprint.

The gap was still 57 seconds at the finish, a fact which showed up the relative weakness of Kelly's team, at least on the latter stages. In fact, Poisson waited until the last half-mile before sprinting away. Hoste chased, but couldn't close the 30-seconds gap.

Twelfth stage (St. Gaudens to Blagnac, 65 miles): 1. P. Poisson (F) 2. J. Van Vleet (B) 3. E. Vandecasteele (B) 4. J. Van Vleet (B) 5. J. Van Vleet (B) 6. J. Van Vleet (B) 7. J. Van Vleet (B) 8. J. Van Vleet (B) 9. J. Van Vleet (B) 10. J. Van Vleet (B) 11. J. Van Vleet (B) 12. J. Van Vleet (B) 13. J. Van Vleet (B) 14. J. Van Vleet (B) 15. J. Van Vleet (B) 16. J. Van Vleet (B) 17. J. Van Vleet (B) 18. J. Van Vleet (B) 19. J. Van Vleet (B) 20. J. Van Vleet (B) 21. J. Van Vleet (B) 22. J. Van Vleet (B) 23. J. Van Vleet (B) 24. J. Van Vleet (B) 25. J. Van Vleet (B) 26. J. Van Vleet (B) 27. J. Van Vleet (B) 28. J. Van Vleet (B) 29. J. Van Vleet (B) 30. J. Van Vleet (B) 31. J. Van Vleet (B) 32. J. Van Vleet (B) 33. J. Van Vleet (B) 34. J. Van Vleet (B) 35. J. Van Vleet (B) 36. J. Van Vleet (B) 37. J. Van Vleet (B) 38. J. Van Vleet (B) 39. J. Van Vleet (B) 40. J. Van Vleet (B) 41. J. Van Vleet (B) 42. J. Van Vleet (B) 43. J. Van Vleet (B) 44. J. Van Vleet (B) 45. J. Van Vleet (B) 46. J. 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# Boycott passes milestone on Yorkshire's road to recovery

By Richard Smeaton

BRADFORD, Yorkshire (21pts) beat Gloucestershire (5) by eight wickets.

A magnificent second-wicket stand between Geoffrey Boycott and Kevin Sharp, which added 195 runs in 32 overs, started Yorkshire to a commendable victory against a depleted Gloucestershire side, yesterday. Yorkshire were set to make 280 in 48 overs and won comfortably to achieve a measure of rehabilitation after last week's disasters against Essex and Shropshire.

It was hard, though, not to feel sympathy for David Gray, whose declaration always looked generous on an easy-paced pitch, and who, in the fourth over, lost Lawrence, his main strike bowler, and the only man who might have slowed down Yorkshire. Law-

rence went to hospital with the webbing of his left hand split after he tried to catch Lamb off Shepherd at long leg. Yorkshire had 33 overs available and won with 17 balls to spare as rain started to fall. Boycott drove Bainbridge past mid-off for his eleventh four to win the match and provide a suitable climax to a superb career against Gloucestershire. Boycott's career against Gloucestershire runs to 14,909 runs when he started batting and although the passing of this milestone went unnoticed by the crowd, nearly every other run in his 142nd century was cheered delightedly.

Lamb had been caught behind in the ninth over, but Boycott and Sharp settled down to play some gloriously perfectly timed shots which found the gaps and left the Gloucestershire bowlers helpless. Yorkshire headed 111 from the final 20 overs, and although Sharp, who hit two sixes and nine fours, was caught by the wicketkeeper down the leg side off his glove with 13 overs to go, Hartley stayed with Boycott to the finish.

Gloucestershire would never have been in a position to declare without a polished and

forceful innings from Athey, who must have enjoyed making his first hundred for his new county against his former colleague, Ed Johns. Johns, Close and Phil Sharpe in the list of recent players who have made centuries for and against Yorkshire. Gloucestershire had lost four wickets before lunch, including that of Dale, the nightwatchman, who hit seven fours in a breezy 49. At the interval, they stood only 163 runs on.

Afterwards, though, Athey began to drive and pull with great certainty. He scored his second fifty in eight overs, driving three enormous sixes off Crisp and into the adjoining football field and pulling Downman for a fourth six over mid-wicket just before the declaration came.

Athey and Cunningham put on 101 in 13 overs in their unbroken sixth-wicket stand, and although Yorkshire's attack lacked Fletcher, with a pinched sciatic nerve, this should not detract from the fact that Athey batted with splendid judgment for just over two hours.

Gloucestershire first innings 381 or 5 (48 overs): 1. Lamb 104 not out, 2. A. W. Sheppard 78 not out, 3. D. Gray 44, 4. D. Gray 44, 5. D. Gray 44, 6. D. Gray 44, 7. D. Gray 44, 8. D. Gray 44, 9. D. Gray 44, 10. D. Gray 44, 11. D. Gray 44, 12. D. Gray 44, 13. D. Gray 44, 14. D. Gray 44, 15. D. Gray 44, 16. D. Gray 44, 17. D. Gray 44, 18. D. Gray 44, 19. D. Gray 44, 20. D. Gray 44, 21. D. Gray 44, 22. D. Gray 44, 23. D. Gray 44, 24. D. Gray 44, 25. D. Gray 44, 26. D. Gray 44, 27. D. Gray 44, 28. D. Gray 44, 29. D. Gray 44, 30. D. Gray 44, 31. D. Gray 44, 32. D. Gray 44, 33. D. Gray 44, 34. D. Gray 44, 35. D. Gray 44, 36. D. Gray 44, 37. D. Gray 44, 38. D. Gray 44, 39. D. Gray 44, 40. D. Gray 44, 41. D. Gray 44, 42. D. Gray 44, 43. D. Gray 44, 44. D. Gray 44, 45. D. Gray 44, 46. D. Gray 44, 47. D. Gray 44, 48. D. Gray 44, 49. D. Gray 44, 50. D. Gray 44, 51. D. Gray 44, 52. D. Gray 44, 53. D. Gray 44, 54. D. Gray 44, 55. D. Gray 44, 56. D. Gray 44, 57. D. Gray 44, 58. D. Gray 44, 59. D. 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**BRITISH GAS**

## Editorial Secretary

Mills & Boon require a full-time Secretary for its hard-working but friendly Editorial Department. The successful applicant will be 25-45, with good secretarial skills. The department copes with a high volume of manuscript submissions and queries from writers, and the right person is needed to provide secretarial help for its two Senior Editors whilst dealing with writers, agents and members of the public by telephone. A friendly telephone manner and a sense of humour would be an asset.

In addition to a competitive salary, company benefits include luncheon vouchers, annual season ticket loan, BUPA, Life Assurance and Permanent Health Schemes.

Please apply in writing with full C.V. to: Miss K. Stone, Personnel Manager, Mills & Boon Ltd., 15-16 Brook's Mews, London W1A 1DR.

**Mills & Boon**

## Directors' Secretary

WHITE CITY - W12

The Company - London's liveliest store group dealing in the exciting, fast moving world of high volume consumer goods.

The Job - Organising and coping with the workload of two of our demanding Directors, one deals with property, New Store Development and Expansion and the other deals with Export and Security. Both areas offer variety, interest and considerable scope for personal development.

The Person - will be: aged 22-30, to fit in with our young team; totally professional with excellent shorthand/typing skills; well organised; interested in, or with an aptitude for, Word Processing and Computer usage.

The Rewards - Salary neg £8,500. Discounts, new offices and a stimulating, challenging environment.

To Apply - Ring me NOW, Monty Grigg, Personnel Manager, UNDERWOODS (CASH CHEMISTS) LTD, on 581 1481 or send detailed CV to me at 60 Kings Road, Chelsea, SW3.

**UNDERWOOD**

## DIRECTORS SECRETARY/P.A.

c. £9,000 p.a. incl bonus + Overseas Travel

Secretary/Personal Assistant is required to work for a Director of a leading Stockbrokers within the private clients department.

This position would suit an experienced shorthand Secretary, aged between 25 and 30 and offers the opportunity of travel to the Channel Islands and possibly the Far East to arrange and set up financial seminars.

Excellent appearance and secretarial skills essential and a non-smoker please!

Please write enclosing C.V. to:

BOX 0206 L THE TIMES  
or telephone the Personnel Officer on 01-405 7507

## EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Chairman of international group of companies requires capable Secretary/Personal Assistant. The successful applicant will have the organising ability to effectively operate the smooth running of his London office, and will be expected to co-ordinate with personal staff in his offices worldwide.

Applicants will have a minimum of four years experience in a similar capacity. In view of the dedication and commitment required, this opportunity is expected to suit the 28-42 year old age group. It would be an advantage if applicants are French speaking.

The position will carry a high salary (negotiable basic plus experience) plus benefits including pension, life insurance, private medical care, overseas travel and use of car.

Curriculum vitae together with a recent photograph (passport type) should be addressed to: Box 028 R The Times. All information will be received in the strictest confidence.

## PERSONNEL IN ADVERTISING £7,000 neg.

We are a large international Advertising Agency in Mayfair and are looking for a young experienced, well educated lively secretary to join our busy personnel team.

This varied and responsible position working for our Personnel Manager requires excellent secretarial skills including word processing, together with an ability to liaise with staff at all levels and a flair for dealing with correspondence and organising day to day administration.

If you would enjoy working in a friendly environment with a subsidised restaurant/white bar and company shop please telephone:

SUSANNA JACOBSEN  
for further details on 629 9496

## RESEARCH ASSISTANT/SECRETARY OFFSHORE ENGINEERING

UEG, the offshore group of the Construction Industry Research and Information Association needs a lively, self-motivated Research Assistant/Secretary to assist two project managers working on research and information in offshore and underwater engineering.

The successful candidate will be closely involved in the development and day to day running of a computer database of current offshore R & D and will, with clerical assistance, have project and secretarial responsibilities for both managers.

Candidates should preferably be graduates, they should be motivated and have a good grasp of science and engineering, be able to take initiatives and deal with senior personnel in industry and government. They should have a good standard of shorthand and typing experience of word or data processing would be an advantage. It is unlikely that anyone under 25 will have the necessary qualifications and experience. Salary negotiable.

Please apply with full CV to:  
Mr M. D. Redcliffe, Company Secretary, CERIA, 6 Stacey's Gate, Westminster, London SW1 7PAU.

## ST GODRIC'S COLLEGE, HAMSTEAD TRAINING SECRETARY

To assist Head of Training in the administration of Courses. Responsibilities include: counselling, applications should be graduates with good secretarial skills and organisational ability.  
Applications to: Head of Training, St. Godric's College, 2 Ackworth Road, Hampstead, London NW3 6AD.

## THE LAW SOCIETY SENIOR PERSONAL ASSISTANT

The Secretary, Legal Aid is responsible for the administration of the Legal Aid Scheme in England and Wales and is seeking a Personal Assistant. This senior post requires an experienced audio secretary, age 25 plus and ideally with some knowledge of law. Duties will involve the typing of correspondence, reports, agendas, minutes and operating a Wang word processor together with general secretarial/administrative duties including contact with other departments, Area Offices and officials of government departments. Commencing salary in the range of £8,500-£9,000 per annum. Conditions of service include 25 days holiday, staff restaurant, contributory pension and season ticket loan schemes. Write giving full details of age, education and experience to:

The Personnel Officer, Legal Aid, The Law Society, The Law Society's Hall, 113 Chancery Lane, WC2A 1PL.

## SECRETARY/P.A.

A top salary will be offered to person providing a strong secretarial and administrative service in the running of a Lloyd's Managing agency, holding office in excess of 200 members of Lloyd's. The job is based in the City in very comfortable offices. The requirements are for excellent typing on a L.M. Display unit (including report pack), shorthand, audio, office administration. Previous experience within a Lloyd's Underwriting Agency would be an advantage. Benefits include season ticket, free lunch, BUPA and bonus. C.V.'s to:

ADRIAN DRAVES  
Roberts & Wilson Ltd,  
Fountain House, 250 Fincham Road, London, EC3 3NEA.

## Marketing Director seeks PERSONAL ASSISTANT WITH A DIFFERENCE

You'll need more than just good shorthand and typing skills to succeed in this challenging position. You'll need to be well organised yourself and good at organising others. You'll also need first class administrative skills and the ability to work flexibly in a busy, creative environment. An aptitude for figure work, computer and marketing to deadline would be very useful. To find out more about this opportunity in a questionnaire fill in office (close to the Angel) called please:  
Pamela Burton on 01-426 3454 ext. 3391

## DESIGN CONSULTANCY Secretary/P.A.

Leading design consultancy in Regent Street, require an experienced secretary. 23+ with ability to handle clients. Accurate and typing and editing essential. Interesting work in a friendly atmosphere, with plenty of scope to use own initiative.  
£7,500  
Call: JOHN PARSONS, 734 4536







## Property South of the Thames

### BATTERSEA

New 2 bed ground floor flat, delightful secluded garden, cupboards to bedrooms. Fully

**FACING SOUTH**  
Coming from abroad or out of  
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Write for details to:  
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5 Floor Gates,  
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**RICHMOND HILL VILLAGE**  
Unusual Victorian house, 3 bedrooms, gas c.h., spacious but no garden, good decorat. order.

**\$95,500**  
**61-480-2590**  
(weekends or after 5)

**PICTURESQUE**  
2 bds detached whitewash  
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Vauxhall Electric. Sinter  
with doors to roof terr. din. rm.  
bath. fully mod. gas CH. Freehold  
£27,000.

**CHARACTER FLATS**  
In Stockwell Conservation Area  
prime tube. All have use of mid gdn  
in landscaped gdn

£42,500. 2 beds, log sitting rm.  
bath, full mod. 1st floor of  
mid West hse. 90 yrs.

£46,900 Charming gdn fr flat  
stunning house, 2 bds, silt rm.  
rm, ill. bath, gas CH. 90 yrs.

£51,800 Elegant, very tight rain  
gdn fr flat in det Regency House  
period features. 1,800 sq ft. rm. 1  
stylish ill./dining rm. 2 able ba  
bath, gas CH. 95 yrs.

**Mon-Fri 9.30-6, Sun 11-6.**

**KINGSTON upon THAMES**  
**COOMBE HILL**  
Unique Victorian lodge in active road near schools and 5 golf courses. Rewired & C.H., 2 geoc + large family/diningrm., to garden. Kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. 3 beds + dressing/bed + bathrm. Garage & secure yard for car. Freehold £139,500.

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**SPACIOUS EDWARDIAN s/vd house** in excellent condition throughout. 4 bedrooms, 1 bath, 1 shower rm., lounge, dining rm., small parlour, breakfast room, fireplace, 283,000 for quick sale. 01-946 2000000 or 01-946 2000000.

**OFF SYDENHAM HILL.** Suburban charm. Dated front of house, 30% recpt, ssp dining 4/5 bed, 2 bath, cmosk, GC4, sun garden, ocean. \$72,000/17bed. 01-699-2643 (Toscar & Eve).

**WARNER.** Garden flat, large lot with fireplace and patio doors, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, bathroom, central heating room. CH. \$47,000. 01-676-4721.

**KINGSTON HILL, lux 1 bed** that conservation area, close to Richmond Park, 1000 sq ft, 2 bath, 5 bedrooms, must be seen. £55,500. 949 3697.

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**OVERLOOKING BLACKCATH**  
Three phase-converted luxury rooms to  
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Modern, tasteful kitchen with Aga, h  
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parking. Best offer over \$70,000.

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Subsidiary, 100, Finch, £3,800 com-  
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**ARNOLD H. LAINE & SONS, Newsg**  
Company, Ltd, 100, Finch, £3,800 com-  
plete. Tel 021 366 2692.

**THE PIANO WAREHOUSE, London**  
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# Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Durrell and Peter Daville

## BBC 1

6.00 **Coastwatch**.  
6.30 **Breakfast** with Frank Bough and Sally Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; Mike Smith with the new Top Twenty between 7.55 and 8.05; horoscopes at 8.33; and a final advice between 8.30 and 8.40.  
9.00 **The Basic Peace**. A British Home Society film, introduced by HRH The Princess Anne, that illustrates the correct basic home peace in walk, trot, canter and rein back. Narrated by Richard Meade (r). 9.25 **Cricket**. 1st Test: England v. West Indies. A group of seven British soldiers, wearing camouflage in the Battalion headquarters in France. Directed by Ernest Burgess. 1.10 **Play School**.  
10.00 **News Afternoon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coadwell. 1.27 **Regional News** (London and SE only).  
1.45 **Lippenhol 84**. Highlights of the International Musical Festival introduced by Brian Kay. 2.35 **Play: No More Vices** (1948) starring Dana Andrews and Lili Palmer. Romantic comedy about an unconventional artist and the havoc he creates for a doctor and his wife. Directed by Lewis Milestone. 4.05 **Cartoon: Goldilocks and the Three Bears**. A 15-minute cartoon (r).  
4.20 **Play School**, presented by Ben Thomas (r). 4.40 **The Monty Python's Flying Circus**. Episode nine of the 12-part series about a circus boy (Coastwatch title page 170).  
5.40 **Six Minutes**. National and international news from Mike Stuart at 5.40; weather at 5.55; regional headlines at 6.30.  
6.40 **Cartoon: Tom and Jerry**.  
6.50 **Tenby and Jones**. Problems arise for Tenby when he decides to convert his sand pit into a fish pond (r). (Coastwatch title page 170).  
7.20 **Film: The Double Man** (1967) starring Ulysses and Britt. A spy mystery with Ulysses as a secret agent who is shot dead while on a sabbatical holiday in Austria. Slater immediately flies to that country where he becomes the intended victim of a double identity plot. Directed by Franklin J. Schaffner.  
8.00 **News with Sue Lawley**.  
8.25 **The Bob Monkhouse Show** with guest, Ronnie Barker. Warren Mitchell and American comedienne, Victoria Jackson (r).  
10.20 **End of the Line: Workhouses**, by Stuart Pearson. The first of a series of five plays set in a contemporary Scottish New Town facing growing unemployment. Workhouses tells the story of John Bates, a leader of a work experience scheme for unemployed school leavers who manages to instill some enthusiasm for adult life and work into his four charges with the assistance of Clyde, his Clydesdale horse. Starring Andrew Kay (Coastwatch title page 170) (see choice).  
11.10 **Whicker's World**. More milestones from Alan Whicker's programmes first shown in the Sixties. Tonight's programme is devoted to women (r).  
11.50 **News headlines and weather**.

## TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Nick Owen and John Stapleton. News with Julie and John at 6.25, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; the Graeme's dream home at 6.40; exercises at 6.50 and 7.15; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.15; a copy of the new Top Twenty at 7.55; Susan Hampshire at 7.45 and the Star Romance at 8.15; the Kane Gang pop video at 8.55; and a review of the morning newspapers at 9.00.  
9.25 **Thames news headlines** followed by **Thames Today** 10.25 **Film: Tainted Harvest** (1961) starring Dermot Walsh and Richard Meade (r). 9.25 **Cricket**. 1st Test: England v. West Indies. A group of seven British soldiers, wearing camouflage in the Battalion headquarters in France. Directed by Ernest Burgess. 1.10 **Play School**.  
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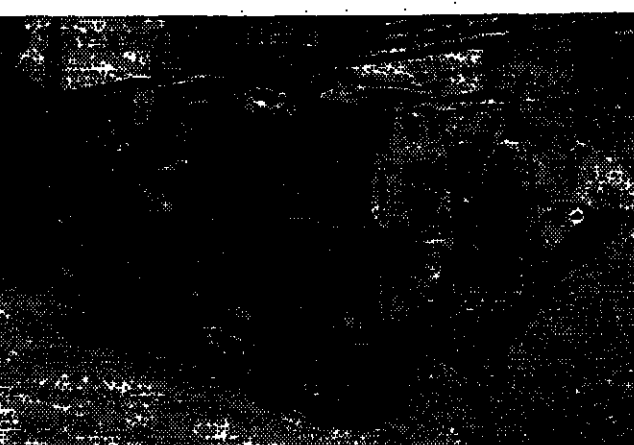
## ITV/LONDON

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## BBC 2

6.05 **Open University: Architecture and Society**. 6.30 **The Romans in France**. 6.55 **News**. 7.00 **Today**. 7.20 **News**. 7.45 **Industrial Relations: Us and Them**. Ends at 8.10.  
9.00 **Coastwatch**.  
9.25 **International Marketing**. An Open University production illustrating the need for local knowledge when British exporters want to deal in the United States.  
1.00 **News**. 1.20 **Thames news** with Steve Clark. 1.30 **News**. 1.45 **News**. 1.55 **News**. 2.00 **News**. 2.10 **News**. 2.20 **News**. 2.30 **News**. 2.40 **News**. 2.50 **News**. 3.00 **News**. 3.10 **News**. 3.20 **News**. 3.30 **News**. 3.40 **News**. 3.50 **News**. 4.00 **News**. 4.10 **News**. 4.20 **News**. 4.30 **News**. 4.40 **News**. 4.50 **News**. 5.00 **News**. 5.10 **News**. 5.20 **News**. 5.30 **News**. 5.40 **News**. 5.50 **News**. 6.00 **News**. 6.10 **News**. 6.20 **News**. 6.30 **News**. 6.40 **News**. 6.50 **News**. 7.00 **News**. 7.10 **News**. 7.20 **News**. 7.30 **News**. 7.40 **News**. 7.50 **News**. 8.00 **News**. 8.10 **News**. 8.20 **News**. 8.30 **News**. 8.40 **News**. 8.50 **News**. 9.00 **News**. 9.10 **News**. 9.20 **News**. 9.30 **News**. 9.40 **News**. 9.50 **News**. 10.00 **News**. 10.10 **News**. 10.20 **News**. 10.30 **News**. 10.40 **News**. 10.50 **News**. 11.00 **News**. 11.10 **News**. 11.20 **News**. 11.30 **News**. 11.40 **News**. 11.50 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## Kinsley Mine, where safety workers were besieged

**THE COAL BOARD:** said that about 150-200 men had begun amok at Kingsley drift mine after the incident at the Fitzwilliam pub. Three management people, four deputies and four security men had barricaded themselves in an office using chairs and filing cabinets and watched as a "mob" smashed windows in every building and used a forklift to smash down compound gates and take away three vans - two of which were burnt and one smashed. It was after midnight that riot police with truncheons had arrived and it was 2am before the staff could be released from their

The main general effect of the destruction is that until the damaged stocks are replaced the northern fleet, which is Russia's most powerful, would not be able to rearm its ships once they had fired the missiles which they carry.

**Liverpool:** Complete standstill, with 2,300 registered dockers and 700 clerical workers on strike. Eight ocean-going cargo ships immobilized.

**Southampton:** No work on cargo ships.

Perhaps a more convincing argument nowadays is the decline in the use of German as a world language, which reformers blame partly on the capital letter issue and partly on the general complexity of the grammar. Some, such as Herr Göltzer, have given up reaching agreement on the capitals, but think other simplifications ought not to be held up.

Their arguments have been strengthened by recent worries over the general decline in grammar, literacy, and the inability of many teachers, civil servants and school-leavers alike to write correct German.

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